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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SHARP PRICKINGS

OF THE BUBBLES OF CURRENT CAPITALISM.

The Gould-Castellane Divorce Another Socialist Attack On the Family?—The Longworth Tour More Evidence of "Our" Jeffersonian Simplicity"—Taft's Little Joke on "the Nation's Defenders"—the King of Spain; the Packing House Inspection Bill; and Others.

The divorce proceedings between ex-Anna Gould and the Count of Castellane presumably are evidence of the destructive effect of Socialism upon the sanctity of the family.

Imagine a bill introduced in Congress to appropriate $2,000,000 for rifles and bullets to browbeat the workingman with. Imagine such a bill thrown out by our Democratic and Republican representatives! But $2,000,000 to keep tab on a lot of cheating meat-packers—that is a sin against the vested rights of the capitalist class, and can not be tolerated.

The pure food bill passed the Senate with a clause that considerately gives the wood alcohol interests "time to adjust themselves to the change." Has anyone ever heard of the workingman interests being given "time to adjust themselves" to whatever change the capitalist master chooses to impose? On the contrary. The plan ever is to catch Labor unawares.

Bills upon bills, amendments upon amendments are being proposed in Congress in the matter of packing house inspection. Not a bill or amendment, so far, proposed the inspection of the wages of the wage slaves in those establishments. The flesh, bone and marrow of these wretches, supposedly, are the proper condiment for the packed goods.

A batch of indictments against railroads for giving rebates has been thrown out at Kansas City by the United States Courts. Thus have the mountains once more travailed and brought forth a ridiculous mouse. The prosecution of capitalists by capitalists resolves itself into the canonization of the capitalist Sinners as capitalist Saints.

The Pennsylvania official who testified: "These things" (the grafting, etc., by the capitalists) "were not once thought proper. It seems that they are now," is a sarcastic cuss. He gives a left-handed wipe to the capitalists who, not yet caught, pretend to be highly indignant at the graft of those who are caught.

"The inventor," says Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University, "is helpless until men of 'supreme executive ability and capital' come to his help."—To his "help"? Is it coming to his help to rob the Merganthalers and nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand inventors? Does the brigand, who appropriates a well, "come to the help" of the travelers, parched with thirst, whom he plunders in exchange for a drop of the water they need?

Was it accident, premeditation, or fatality that caused "Rigoletto" to be the leading musical operatic piece performed at the grand reception given by the United States Ambassador in Great Britain in honor of the daughter of the man who is trying to reward with a big job the blackguard who superintended the drag-out of Mrs. Minor Morris from the vestibule of the President?

There is much adoo because the King of England placed Mrs. Longworth at his side at the Reid banquet. This was not a mark of distinction to her as mere Mrs. Longworth, but the tacit recognition of a President with more power than the King himself. Consequently, had Mrs. Longworth placed the King at HER side, the episode would have been more in keeping with the true conditions of affairs; and, therefore, more worthy of note.

Despite the royal state in which the Longworths are traveling (not as the daughter and son-in-law of a Republican President with more power than the greatest king; oh, no, but merely (sic) as a private honeymooning couple) many people still hug the delusion that we are far from being imperialistic and still living in an atmosphere of "Jeffersonian simplicity." Like the Scotchman who couldn't see a joke unless a surgical operation was first performed upon him, they need heroic treatment to awaken them to a realization of conditions as they are, and not as tradition declares them to be.

Of course, the Jeffersonian, the Jacksonian and all other brands of democratic simplicity, espoused by simple democrats, will rise in protest against "this perversion of the spirit of our sterling democracy, by the royalty-fawning relatives of a plutocratic imperialistic President." But how about the regal travels of "Bill" Bryan? Why are the Japanese nobles, the Chinese mandarins, the Indian rajahs, the Czar, and all the other royal hamfatters, kowtowing and salaaming to "the most peerless Democrat of them all," and granting him audiences and other marked honors? There is no difference between the Tweedle-dee of modern capitalist Democracy, and the Tweedle-dum of modern capitalist Republicanism. Both no more breathe the spirit of early America than present-day America breathes the spirit of the future Co-operative Commonwealth.

Our Republican and Democratic press says that "the King of Spain stood the shock of the Anarchist's bomb with the dauntless valor peculiar to his Hapsburg blood." Peculiar is peculiarly good. It leaks out from the reports that this scion of the Hapsburgs was trembling at every limb when taken out of the carriage—"not for himself, but his bride." The leakage in the news thus confirms with peculiar accuracy at all points the "peculiarity" of the Hapsburg, or Austrian, dynasty as known to history and preserved in the Latin refrain:

"Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube,
Nam quod Mars alliis, dat tibi regna
Venus,"

which rendered in English is:

Let others indulge in bold deeds of
war, you, happy Austria, marry;
Because what unto others is given by
the God of War, is given unto you
by the Goddess of Love.

The American capitalist press is more of a lick-boots than the Austrian historian himself.

Secretary Taft's latest joke is his West Point address to the cadets. He informed the youngsters that their pay is not as good as that of workingmen: "the plasterers, for instance get $6 a day," whereas "the Nation's defenders" only get $3.89. We are informed by private wire that the cadets met after the speech and adopted the following whereases and resolutions:

Whereas, Even if it be true that plasterers do get $6 a day, they get that, or whatever wages they do actually get, only for the few days in the year during which they are actually employed;

Whereas, The circumstance that plasterers were picked out by Secretary Taft, out of all workingmen, is presumptive evidence that plasterers get the highest wages of any workingmen, on the days on which they do get work;

Whereas, Our wages as "the Nation's defenders," though these wages be only $3.89 a day, are drawn by us 365 days in the year—Sundays and Christmas and all other holidays included, and including the days when we may be laid up in consequence of conviviality on the previous nights;

Whereas, After having religiously pocketed our said $3.89 every day in the year, rain or sunshine, and, when we shall have grown old and tired, we shall be entitled to a pension, to boot;

Whereas, $3.89 every day in the year is a darned sight more than even $389, gotten once a year, and no fat pension for its tail-piece; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the prospective "Defenders of the Nation" do hereby put on record our unfaltering determination to stick to stick to our $3.89 a day job like a country postmaster to his office; and

Resolved, That we politely, but emphatically, decline the honor of becoming workingmen, and hereby relinquish upon the altar of "our Country it is of thee" the higher wages of workingmen.

Also thou, New Zealand? Thou, also, the reputed home of angelic capitalism, where "Labor has found its Paradise", also thou art discovered to be run over by a swarm of cheating capitalists, who ship raspberries treated with sulphur and then soaked in aniline to preserve the color? Must we, oh, must we come to the conclusion that capitalism is an international ulcer?

OUTDOING THE PACKERS.

The Citizens Industrial Association of America, C. W. Post, President, has attested its loyalty to Capitalism. A leading principle of Capitalism is competition—not emulation, which consists in matching noble deeds and surpassing them, but competition, which consists in out-Heroding Herod in villainy. The packers stand convicted of wholesale and systematic fraud upon the people in the matter of food; they stand convicted of poisoning the BODIES of the public for profit. The Citizens Industrial Association of America, C. W. Post, President, at one bound leaps ahead of the packers with a scheme to "can" falsehood wholesale in the papers, so as to poison the MINDS of the people.

Already the C. W. Post organization by means of its "Square Deal," has put in practice the business of "canning" rotten information, wherewith to poison public opinion. The felonious conduct of the Governors of Idaho and Colorado, in kidnapping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone upon perjured papers, gave C. W. Post's "Square Deal" the chance of its life. To publish the facts; to show that constitutional guarantees were violated in the persons of the prisoners; to give publicity to the character of the accusers, these being self-confessed criminals; to point out the circumstances which denote the innocence of the prisoners and the guilt of their captors: in short, to give publicity to the truth, that would have been like canning wholesome meat. C. W. Post is not in that business, any more than are the packers. As the packers are in the business of "canning" putrid meat, so is C. W. Post in the business of canning putrid information. The "Square Deal" published a collection of pictures representing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in various acts of exploding dynamite bombs, and committing murder. No foul can ever left the packers' plant containing fouler stuff than that canned by C. W. Post in his "Square Deal." But the gentleman is not yet satisfied. Aware that the market for his canned goods is limited, he now strikes out for larger fields.

Before us lies a circular issued by the said C. W. Post's Association. It is addressed to "Publishers." In it publishers of newspapers are urged to adopt his methods. In competition with the packers, who label their cans "Jewel," "Prime," "Extra," in proportion to the jewelness, primeness and the extraness of the putridity of their contents, C. W. Post wishes the putrid information, that he suggests be published against the Working Class, to be labeled: "For the benefit of a fair thinking community"; "dispassionate"; "public opinion"; "sane, well-balanced minds"; etc.; and he offers to furnish such canned goods, so labeled, to the publishers in any amount.

The packers are out-done, the packers are out-distanced. On the same principle that he who steals a man's purse steals nothing compared to him who pilfers from a man his good name, to poison the body is a trifling offence to the attempted poisoning of the mind. Let the packers stand aside, C. W. Post has the right of way. Let the packers change their policy before Congress. They are now trying to avoid investigation and they are charging Roosevelt with political schemes in his crusade against them. Let them put his honesty to the test and demand of him the investigation of the C. W. Post establishment for the canning of rotten information.

KATZ ADDRESSES

PAPER MAKERS AND INTERVIEWS ADIRONDACK MINERS.

Shocking Conditions Discovered Among Latter Despite the Superb Mountains Amid Which They Live—Many S. L. P. And I. W.W. Men Among the Former—S. P. Dissatisfied with "Neutrality."

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 14.—Since my last report, I covered Essex County and secured more than the required number of signers to the State nominating petitions of the Socialist Labor Party. Essex County has never been reached by Socialist Labor Party agitation before; still there are some workingmen there who read the Weekly People and can—due to recent developments in the world of labor—be counted among Socialist Labor Party men.

Essex County has about 32,000 inhabitants scattered in small towns and villages through an area of 1,834 square miles. It is the second largest county in the State, in point of territory; and one of the richest in beautiful scenery. In the heart of the Adirondack Mountains, with Lake George and Lake Champlain winding along its eastern border, it is no doubt the most picturesque part of New York State, if not all America. It is not only rich in natural beauty, but also abundant in natural wealth. There are large deposits of iron ores, graphites, slates, granites, cement and limestone.

The capitalist class is in full possession there as elsewhere; the natural water powers are developed to run its factories and mills, and the wage workers are bringing the ore from the mines for the men who compose it. One would think that at least here in the country, the workers would have dwelling places—if not homes—better and healthier than those in the overcrowded cities; but I would much prefer a three room "apartmnet" in New York city, than live and work in Mineville, Essex County. While the mountain sides overlooking the lakes are dotted with grand villas, surrounded by finely mowed lawns, flower beds and shady trees, the houses in which the miners live, and which are owned by the company, beat in filthiness and unsanitary construction, Mulberry Bend, Bottle Alley and Hester street, New York, combined. These houses are situated in close proximity to the mines, on barren hillsides, and are, in fact, shanties, a few boards nailed together; and, in each shanty, a few families live together, or keep two score of boarders.

There is a Federal Labor Union at Mineville, affiliated with the A. F. of L. and has about 600 members. Many nationalities are represented here, besides those who are native born. The New England Yankees and the Irish call themselves the "white" men, to what race they attribute the Poles, Hungarians and Italians, I could not find out.

There are two mining companies there, the Wilby-Shearman Company and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company. Harmony between capital and labor prevails. The Wilby-Shearman Company favors organization, and all the "white" men I met, sang a song of praise about the company.

The fact is that the "white" men get the easier jobs, which are better paid and not so dangerous. I was told that twenty-five men lost their lives in the mines there last winter; "but," said my informant, "not one of them was a white man; they were all Polanders and Hitalians."

Three men were killed on one occasion by tons of earth and stone falling on top of them. They were crushed to pulp, when removed. The earth and stone ground them up so that when the searchers located them they could not find a piece of crushed bone and flesh larger than a potatoe, so they scraped the remains of these victims of capitalist profit together as best they could and put them all in one casket and grave.

Such are conditions in Mineville: bad housing, dangerous work, and the company playing one nationality against another, and making willing tools of a few—for their own interest.

The union is, however, going to withdraw from the A. F. of L. Its members are "tired of paying a per capita tax and receiving no benefits," as they themselves put it. Organized under the standard of the Industrial Workers of the World, they would not look upon their employers and destroyers as their benefactors, as they do now; nor would the English-speaking element consider itself the only "white" race. They would recognize the vampire character of the capitalist class and unite as one for its overthrow.

In Ticonderoga, which, though not the largest town, is the most industrially developed in Essex County, things look much brighter. There are two paper and pulp mills there. Many of the workers there belong to the Sulphite Pulp and Mill Workers' Union, which is not affiliated with Belmont's auxiliary to the Civic Federation, otherwise known as the A. F. of L.

I held a good street meeting in Ticonderoga and met a number of enthusiastic friends of the I. W. W. A local will be formed there in the near future. Some Socialist party members are very much dissatisfied with the "neutrality" attitude of their party towards labor unions, which, they know by this time, means hostility towards the Industrial Workers of the World and crawling before the organization that makes the workers believe (like at Mineville) that the capitalists are benefactors and capitalism a sacred institution—the Belmont Civic Federationized A. F. of L.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party.

The farce of "arresting" a millionaire for fast auto-driving was repeated by the arrest of Frank J. Gould, and his proceeding at undiminished speed after giving a $100 bond. Fast auto-driving is nothing short of starting on a man or child-slaughtering tour. The crime can be put an end to only by clapping the reckless fellows in to the penitentiary. They belong there anyhow. Fast auto-driving is but an overt manifestation of the covert crimes of the "Pillars of Law and Order."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

50 MEMBERS LEAVE

SOCIALIST PARTY AND JOIN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN CINCINNATI.

Are Now Preparing Statement Explaining Action—State Secretary Edward Gardner Among Them—Letter of Resignation Gives Anti-I. W. W. Attitude as Reason.

Cincinnati, O., June 13.—The 17th Ward Branch has withdrawn from the Socialist party and returned their charter. At the same time, the most active workers of the branch applied for membership in the Socialist Labor Party. While I was organizing them into a Socialist Labor Party branch, one of the men gave me the resignation of Edwin Gardner, State Secretary. Knowing that readers of The People will be interested, and that Gardner will have no objections, I am sending it for publication.

You will note that Gardner states that twenty-seven men held a meeting and decided to leave the Socialist party. They are really some forty or fifty men. They are preparing a statement, explaining why they are leaving the Socialist party and joining the Socialist Labor Party. They will send their statement to all the S. P. locals in the State and also to The People for publication.

Max Eisenberg.

GARDNER'S RESIGNATION.

Cincinnati, O., June 4, 1906.

To the Members of the Socialist Party of Ohio,

Comrades:—

This is to inform you of my resignation as State secretary of the Socialist party of Ohio, said resignation to take effect July 1 or as soon as the State Committee can elect another man to take charge temporarily.

No doubt you want to know my reasons for resigning and I will give them as I go on, but before doing so permit me to say a word about myself.

My first vote was cast for the Social Democratic ticket in 1900 and in December of the same year I joined that party. My name appears as one of the charter members of the Socialist party of Dayton, O., after the unity of the two parties.

By mere accident I was chosen State secretary in December, 1903, when the former incumbent resigned. I "made good" and was re-elected and am again nominated for the position.

Now for my reasons for resigning.

At the time I joined the party I was taught to believe that all that was necessary, to overthrow the capitalist system and to institute the Co-operative Commonwealth, was a political party to take control of the government and with said control force the capitalists to deliver the goods.

It seemed such an easy proposition, to my untrained mind, that I immediately took it up with a vim, and within a short space of time I was repeating the remedy for our industrial ills to the wondering crowds on the street corners.

By and by I began to study economics more seriously and gradually the idea became rooted in my mind that the State, the political machinery, came into existence as a result of the private ownership of the means of life, and that they who owned the means of life also owned the political machinery of the country, and it became plain to me that in order to get control of the political machinery the workers must, by industrially organizing, make themselves capable to administer the means of life and then use the political machinery to legalize their possession.

The effectiveness of the Russian economic organizations together with the speech delivered by Comrade Bebel, on the political strike, assisted me to come to the following conclusions:

First—In order that the workers may ever be able to overthrow the capitalist system they must be organized on the economic field and they must be so organized as to be able to take possession of the industries and operate them themselves.

Second—A political party of the working class should use its energy to educate the masses to ally themselves with the industrially organized workers and should also assist in organizing the workers for the revolution that is to come.

Now let us size up the situation. After coming to the above conclusions it was apparent to me that only two ways were open, either to resign from the party that was opposed to my views or to try to bring about an understanding of the principles at issue. I chose the latter.

Together with other comrades who held the same views we tried to have the question discussed by the members of Local Cincinnati with the result that charges were preferred against me to the effect that I did not believe in political action and therefore had no business to be State secretary of a political party. These charges were made verbally and no action was taken on them.

Realizing that locally at least we were out of harmony with the majority of the membership of the Socialist party, ten of the comrades decided to attend the State convention, to get a hearing, present their arguments and find out if the majority of the membership of Local Cincinnati represented the sentiment of the State movement.

But behold the spectacle, when these members of the Socialist party appeared on the floor of the convention they were not even allowed to speak. Delegates of a political party that continually boasts of its fairness, that upbraids the capitalists for supressing free speech, the representatives of this same party refused to give its own members the floor.

The ten comrades mentioned, with others, held a meeting Saturday, June 2, and at that meeting twenty-seven (27) members of the Socialist party decided to withdraw from the party because their views as to the proper function of a political party do not coincide with those of the Socialist party and therefore their usefulness as members of said party has come to an end. Being one of those twenty-seven you will readily see that I cannot remain as State secretary of the party.

For myself I can say that I will devote all of my time, not occupied, making a living, in assisting to organize the workers properly on the economic field, thereby strengthening them in their struggle with the capitalists for the possession of the means of life.

With best wishes to all the comrades, I remain, yours for the revolution,

Edwd. Gardner.

To the State Committee:—

Comrades:—Realizing that large bodies move slowly and in order to give you time to call a meeting of your body to elect a temporary State secretary I will agree to do the work of the State office until July 1, when I expect to be relieved of all responsibility by a meeting of your committee.

Edwd. Gardner.

At the time of the kidnapping of the son of Cudahy, the Omaha packer, there were those who found fault with The People for suggesting that the circumstances indicated that the kidnapping was done by a member of Cudahy's own houshold, some precious elite. The People's suggestion was rejected with the argument that Cudahy and his family were "respectable folks." It now turns out that Cudahy is just such a cheat and a fraud to indulge in bogus kidnappings. The "respectable" Cudahy has been found guilty, even by a United States Court, of cheating in the matter of shipments.

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32 PER CENT CUT

IN WAGES FORCES STRIKE IN ALTOONA SHOPS OF PENNA. R. R.

Men Quit, Though Unorganized—Second Cut in a Few Months—Three Stringent Orders Intensifying Labor Also Contribute to the Revolt—More of Them Expected.

Altoona, Pa., June 15.—"Employes working on XL's, shop order No. 47, will hereafter receive $10.75 for constructing a car," was the substance of a notice posted yesterday morning in the steel car shop below Fourth street.

As the result of that order the steel car shop is almost tied up to-day. Thirty-three of the best mechanics in the shop quit work yesterday afternoon and drew their time and this morning six more of the employes of the department refused to go to work.

The XL order is for refrigerator cars and previous to the cut made yesterday the men had been receiving $13.95 for constructing the steel frames for these cars. There are four men employed on a car—two hammermen and two buckers-up. These men pay the boy who heats the rivets twenty cents per hour so that, under the new order, all that they will receive for putting together the frames of a steel refrigerator car is $8.75. This is a cut in wages of about thirty-two per cent. It is said that the men affected wanted to discuss the matter with Foreman H. B. Kraft, but that he would not listen to them and told them if they did not like their jobs to quit; so they quit.

Most all the men who quit are riveters—pneumatic hammermen and buckers-up. There are only about forty of these mechanics employed in the shop, so the work on the steel cars is almost at a standstill.

Some machinists were taken from the Fourth street shops to take the place of the riveters who quit, but when they learned the circumstances they refused to go to work. It is claimed by some of the workmen that at the Pressed Steel car works at McKee's Rocks, at the Berwick, Butler and Detroit steel car plants the men receive $18.70 for constructing the same kind of steel frames that they want them to build here in Altoona for $8.75, deducting the pay of the heater boy. This is only one of many reductions that the men have been subjected to lately. Several months ago the steel workers of the Altoona shop stood a cut of twelve and one-half per cent. without making a complaint, but yesterday's reduction order was more than they could stand.

The local plant has orders now for 2,000 steel refrigerator cars.

A telephone inquiry at the office of Foreman Eberle this afternoon elicited the information that that gentleman was out of town, but a request for further information brought the reply: "I can't tell you."

Reductions have also been made in the Altoona Machine Shops, at Twelfth street, where a new master mechanic has recently been placed in charge, a Mr. I. B. Thomas. He has done more toward driving the men to Socialism than any one heretofore in charge of the works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city. He has issued three very stringent orders since his installation in office, the first prohibited the 10 a. m. lunch, a custom which has long prevailed and which was practically necessary among the metal workers. The second declared that no reading matter be allowed to be taken into the shops. The third order declared that no workman will be allowed to sit down during working hours. There are still more orders to follow. The only "organized labor" in this town is on A. F. of L. lines. Of course, this means faking and we have our share of it. The time is not yet ripe for the Industrial Workers of the World to organize here; but with the help of a few more Thomases we will get there just the same. May we get more Thomases and Krafts of the same type of the ones we have!

A Wage Slave.

All over the country one set of Capitalists are asking the other set of Capitalists: "Where did you get it?" Once the workers, the producers of the wealth over which these gentry are disputing wake up to the fact of how the Capitalists really do "get it," they will quickly end the quarrels between Capitalists by uprooting the system that makes Capitalist existence possible.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN THE PIANO INDUSTRY

A SUMMARY OF FACTS FOR THE SINCERE WAGE-WORKER, SHOWING HOW OTHER TRADES DOVETAIL INTO YOUR OWN, AND ALSO MAKING IT CLEAR THAT, "AS YOU PRODUCE, SO ALSO MUST YOU ORGANIZE."

While awaiting the time when General President Sherman will be able to come again to New York to meet and defeat President Dold, of the A. F. of L. Piano Workers in the debate arranged for him, the I. W. W. local in that trade is keeping things interesting by distributing the following leaflet:

At various times calls have been issued, meetings arranged, joint meetings held, all for the purpose of organizing the workers in the Piano Industry. With the many defeats on the strike field still fresh in the minds of many, one wonders if the Piano Industry can be organized on a sound basis. It can if you only read, think, and then act.

The reader, probably, has been paying dues in the Piano and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, has attended the meetings regularly, yet somehow when he starts out to whip his employer on the strike field it is invariably the workman, rather than the employer, that gets whipped.

Has it ever occurred to you, reader, that the idea prevails among thousands of piano workers that each trade should have its own trade union, irrespective of the other trades that so closely dovetail into your own? To have this idea and stick to it is to invite defeat.

Numerically the working class is strongest, yet your forces are so divided and weakened through your present form of organization that you find yourself going backward rather than forward. Now how is this division of strength in the ranks of the working class brought about? Simply through the trade union so many believe in. Now this condition suits your employer to a "T." The more trades unions there are, all the easier for him (your employer) to beat you, for if each separate union makes a separate contract or agreement, and each contract or agreement expires on a different day and a different year, you can readily see THAT WHEN YOUR TIME COMES TO FIGHT YOUR EMPLOYER all the other trades, so closely interwoven with your own, will be tied up with an agreement or contract.

Let us illustrate this point a little clearer, and perhaps with a little thought you will recollect some instance in your own shop where just such an occurrence took place. Say, for example, the shop you are now working in has trouble, through a reduction of wages in the Tuning, Regulating, Finishing, Fly-Finishing, Bellying, Polishing, and Varnishing departments. You call a meeting, you decide to strike. You strike the shop under these conditions, and here is where you lose. The several departments mentioned go out on strike, but under your present form of organization you find that there still remain in that factory the engineer, the fireman, the porters, the drivers, the stablemen, the apprentices, the shipping clerks, the office help, the handy men, and possibly a few sons or friends of the boss. In the meantime, in some other shop, the makers of cases, keys, hardware, plates, actions, strings, varnishes, veneers, or whatever it may be, keep right on making material for your firm, which the union driver carts to your shop, the union fireman keeps up steam for the union engineer, to keep the engine turning, to run the elevator to hoist the goods to the scab labor now employed in your place and brought here by the union transportation worker. Practically an endless chain of union labor scabbing on other union labor. Continuing you see the shipping clerks tagging the scab goods, the office help, apprentices, and handy men, "help out" to get out the orders, and when the day is done you can see the union stablemen unbridling and stabling the horse that carted the supposedly union-made goods from other shops.

This style of unionism fails, for whenever you struck you invariably lost, hence, the loss of the Knabe, Schubert, Ludwig, Pease, Doll strikes, not to mention other defeats. Numerous instances can be brought to your notice where one set of union men were striking and union men of another trade (closely akin to your own trade), kept right on working, thereby scabbing it, and incidentally breaking the strike, which is just what the boss wants, certainly not the strikers.

You probably think this condition of affairs deplorable; aye, to the piano worker an unjustifiable accusation, yet the piano worker has been doing just what he deplores, as witness the fact that when the freight handlers on the N. Y., N. H. R. R. at Mott Haven were striking, you, as union men, kept right on finishing pianos which the union cartmen delivered to the freight platform now manned by scab labor. In turn the union engineer, fireman, brakeman and switchman on said railroad saw to it that they (the pianos) were transported. This, reader, is trade unionism, not industrial unionism.

When a man joins a trade organization he joins it (so he thinks) for his own benefit, but we see by the foregoing facts that in reality he benefits the employer by remaining at work while his fellow-worker is striking.

In the city to-day we have the following shops: Brandly, Behning, Bollerman, Bell, Baily, Bogert, Biddle, Behr Bros., Braumuller, Becker Bros., Baumeister, Byrns, Bacon, Gonnors, Christman, Cable, Cammeron, Clark, Doll's Case Shop, Dunham, Davenport & Tracy, Doll, J., Decker & Son., Dusenbere, Estey, Ficher, Gabler, Gordon, Hazelton, Howard, Hardman, Harrington, Hasbrouck, Jansen, Jacob Bros., Krakauer, Kohler & Campbell, Keller, Kroeger, Kranich & Bach, Kelso, Kirchoff, Linderman, H. & L. G., Linderman & Son, Little Jewel, Laffarque, Ludwig, Leins, Milton, Mehlin, Mathuchek, Newby & Evans, Pease, Ricker, Raddle, Steck, Schleicher, Stulz & Bauer, Steinway, Shubert, Sohmer, Spellman, Strick & Zeidler, Smith, Skenck, Tonk, Verdi, Wing, Walters, Waters, H., Weser, Wheelock, Woertz, Weber, Winter, Wisner, Zellman & Zuckel, employing about ten thousand (10,000) men. "But," we ask, "are they organized on a sound basis, those that are organized on the P. O. M. I. W. I. U. A. plan?"

To the untutored on the labor question the Piano Workers' Industrial Union may appear as a dual organization, formed, as some of you may have been taught to believe, to satisfy some sore heads and grafters, and also to disrupt the ranks of the working class. No, reader, we have pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs that YOU ARE NOT UNITED, for if you were you would carry everything before you, and not go down to defeat every time you strike. And when we say united we mean all the working class. Hence, the motto, "One Union, One Label." Also, if money was ever wasted, it is the money that the reader probably is paying into the treasury of the Piano & Organ Workers' Union; money used to pay high-salaried officers, money to pay executivbe board members, money to pay members serving on committee, money to pay all the officers of your local, money paid, in fact, for almost everything a member does for his organization—an organization that is powerless to help you.

If you have the courage of your convictions, quit it; don't wait until the other fellow quits and then follow. Be a man. Don't be led, nor do we wish to lead you. We want you to do your own thinking, knowing that if you do we will have a member that recognizes the class struggle.

Therefore we, the Industrial Workers of the World, through the Piano Workers' Industrial Union, N.o 255, beg to state that by enrolling under the banner of the I. W. W. you will learn: First, "That an injury to one is an injury to all"; and, second, "To the worker belong the products of his toil." WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO JOIN A POLITICAL PARTY, to become eligible for initiation, nor do we seek your membership through a sick and death benefit allurement. What we do do, however, is to educate the membership in an intelligent manner "how to take and hold that which they produce" through industrial unionism. We have no high initiation fees to freeze out the low-waged workman, who, though sincere and honest, is prevented from joining an organization through the excessive initiation fees.

Our dues are thirty-five (35) cents per month, which is all you have to pay to become a member. As you see, we are not intent on robbing you; on the contrary, WE SEEK TO ORGANIZE YOU ON INDUSTRIAL LINES, and the sooner you appreciate this truth the better for yourself.

As a closing chapter to this appeal we submit for the readers' perusal the preamble of the revolutionary I. W. W. and the preamble of the conservative P. O. M. I. U. of A. placed side by side. After reading them think, and then act.

P. O. M. I. W. I. U. A. PREAMBLE.

From the beginning of time, all creatures have had implanted in them the unalterable instinct of self-preservation or protection, as shown by the various means employed by them to that end.

Man, by virtue of his supremacy, and being endowed with intelligence above all other created beings, is therefore more capable of protecting himself.

Through the various changes of time and circumstances workingmen have been compelled to protect themselves against grasping encroachments on their liberties, by unprincipled men seeking their own aggrandizement and accumulation of riches, at the expense and toil of those who are undeniably the producers of wealth.

Therefore, Labor, being the producer of wealth, has a just claim to a fair share of that which it produces, and, as labor is of necessity divided into various forms of industry, the workmen in each trade should combine together to protect themselves and assist others whenever it is necessary.

The mutual dependence of mankind and their liability to misfortune has in every age of the world led to the formation of compacts, designed to encourage the industrious, aid the needy and comfort the afflicted.

The propriety of such compacts cannot be questioned, for while they afford protection and assistance to those by whom they are composed, no wrong is done to any individual of the human race.

This union, basing its foundation on the great principles of Truth, Justice and Honesty or purpose, demands of each and every member that he shall perform to the best of his ability whatever engagements he may enter into, not only to himself, but also to his employer.

It shall be the bounden duty of this Union to guard with zealous care against any attempt at wrong either by employer or employe which may cause distrust or enmity where peace and harmony should prevail. This Union, taking its precedent from the great commercial and industrial nations of the earth, desires that all disputes and differences between employer and employe be henceforth and forever settled by arbitration.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Piano Workers' Industrial Union, No. 235, meets every Wednesday evening, at Bronx Cafe Hall, 286 Willis avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street. Piano workers cordially invited, as well as wage workers opposed to the principles expounded by the Industrial Workers of the World.

HOLD YOUR COURSE!

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN IN THE JUNE INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

In a short while the thinkers of the Industrial Workers of the World will meet in convention. There will probably be the usual clash of opinions on present-day differences. There will, perhaps, be the usual attempts on the part of individuals or minorities to offer their particular predilections to the convention as substitutes for the chosen policy of the great majority, regardless of whether these predilections are proof against the test of historical experience or not. There will no doubt be glorifications of purely industrial activity, especially aggressive and pointed assertions of the superior merits of industrial unionism over everything else. There will, very likely, be sneers at political activity, and reflections upon existing revolutionary working class parties.

Of all the pure and simple labor unionists, the industrial pure and simpler is the most absurd. A pure and simple craft unionist has at least the excuse that his whole environment tends to obstruct and confuse his entry into class conscious labor politics. And we can understand and accept this excuse, for our past experience has taught us that there is indeed much truth in it. But there are no such extenuating circumstances for the industrial unionist who belittles or repudiates political working class solidarity. Every avenue of industrial unionism points straight toward revolutionary labor politics as the indispensable supplement of revolutionary industrial organization. You cannot overthrow the ruling class by a pure and simple industrial strike. You cannot touch their political power with a general industrial strike, unless it is accompanied or followed by a corresponding assault upon the political citadels of plutocracy.

The time may come when the exploiting classes will attempt to curtail the political franchise of the working class. But it is not yet. And it seems to me that the best way to encourage the ruling powers and render safe their attack on the elective rights of citizens would be to show how little some citizens care for their political rights. On the other hand, the more we insist on our political rights and use them uncompromisingly in our own class interest, the farther will reach our general social influence and the wider will be the circle which the rulers would stir up by an attempt on their part to tamper with the elective franchise.

In the meantime, while we are opening new avenues for freedom by our own efforts along lines of industrial organization, let us not lose sight of, or neglect opportunities which capitalism had to grant us in spite of itself. Industrial unionism will be so much stronger, the more unitedly it will march to the ballot box.

At present not only the unorganized, but also the organized workers are still divided economically and politically. Even the industrial unionists are still divided on political lines. And when you will stop to think for a moment, you will see that organized labor has certainly not accomplished any more by economic action than it has by political action. In some respects it has accomplished less on the economic than on the political field. You might, therefore, decry economic organization on the same grounds that some advance for decrying political organization.

Political solidarity will increase to the extent that industrial unionism will grow in volume and perfection. Political unity among revolutionary workers will be gradually accomplished as surely as industrial unity. But it will come through historical growth, not through any arbitrary endorsement of any of the present revolutionary parties by resolution. And to the extent that the historical process will unite the class conscious workers industrially and politically, will the frictions due to imperfect development disappear.

For this reason, do not permit yourselves to be misled into a premature enddrsement of either of the present revolutionary parties in the United States. If the majority of you are in favor of either party, you will support it even without a resolution, and you cannot prevent the minority from supporting whom they wish. A resolution is, therefore, useless. Don't waste any time over it. Let them sneer at the "slowshulist" party. Let them denounce the Socialist Labor Party. Let them decry all political action. Do not heed them. The Industrial Workers of the World will find its political bearings in due time.

Of course, we need not deceive ourselves as to the effect which the successful growth of revolutionary working class politics will have upon the ruling powers. We know that their desire to curtail our political rights will grow to the extent that we show them our political solidarity and determination. But so much more necessary will it be for us to be in a position to marshal a vast host of revolutionary voters at such times, so that we may not only be able to repulse the capitalist attack on our political rights, but also turn this attack into an added means of increasing the number of voting revolutionists. An extended strike of our industrial organization will precisely be a strong weapon in helping to repulse such an attack on our political rights.

There is not the least doubt that the weapons of the mind are the strongest and most effective in the armory of revolutionary labor. The centuries of social revolution are alive with proof that peaceful organization and serene education are vastly superior in method and results to violent measures. And it is also certain that the intelligence of the working class woull never make a wrong choice between these opposite methods, if the choice were with the workers.

But unfortunately the choice of weapons is not left with us. Only too often have the ruling powers, in spite of their vaunted civilization and Christian ethics, chosen the path of beastly brutality instead of calmly demonstrating their alleged mental superiority by leading us upward on the road of love and peace. At such times the passion for retaliation, or the necessity of self-preservation, have pressed the weapons of force into the hands of labor.

We know the appalling results which such isolated outbreaks have had for our class, yet, it is certain that such outbreaks are under certain conditions inevitable. We know their cost. We know their outcome. We know that they do not emancipate us from industrial and political slavery.

But no manly man can resign himself forever to the degrading servility of absolute and non-resistance. There are times when non-resistance is wise and a proof of superior discipline. There are other times when this very discipline must nerve us to dare the utmost. Peaceful organization and education are at times impossible, because the ruling classes and their followers have not reached that stage of civilization in which they would realize the uselessness and stupidity of suppressing mere symptoms while nursing their cause. And no true man, no true woman, especially if they are as high-spirited as the class conscious workers, will stand up calmly to be murdered, or to see their comrades murdered in cold blood.

There are times when lives will be lost, one way or another, and when bullet and sword can give the only manly answer to the overbearing brutality of the exploiting classes.

We sometimes find ourselves in situations which are pregnant with the most appalling possibilities. So long as legal methods are sufficient to thwart the illegal designs of the capitalist class, it would be folly to resort to exceptional measures. But where all legal means are powerless to cope with the lawlessness of the exploiting classes, and where so much is at stake that we must dare all, it would be equally folly and worse cowardice to remain inactive out of excessive respect for forms of law which the capitalists themselves do not respect.

Retaliation becomes at times a sacred duty, which must be fulfilled at any cost. When a crime is so inhuman, so brutal, so useless, and so revolting, as to defy all expression, then a determined halt should be called to those who perpetrated it, and the penalty of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, exacted to the full limit. And this penalty should be exacted in such a way that it will entail the least possible loss on the working class, and inflict the least possible injury on its organization.

We know only too well, that the hydra of capitalism cannot be killed by cutting off a few of its heads. Others will grow as fast as we chop off the old ones. But even so, there may come a time when it might be good policy to impress the hydra with the fact that losing heads and growing new ones on the sores is not pleasant.

Realize, however, that the adoption of drastic measures, under the present circumstances, is fraught with great dangers. Realize that but a very small number of comrades will at present be ready to undertake steps which practically amount to a throwing away of their lives. Realize that any general uprising, which would set in motion the majority of the American working class, is entirely out of the question for many years to come.

There are those among us who will not hesitate to throw away their lives at the drop of a hat, if thereby they can teach the capitalist class a much-needed lesson and set a brave example to other comrades. I welcome this spirit. I think it is worthy of admiration. I am ready to throw in my lot with these comrades at any time.

But let us be clear in our minds before entering this path, that we are an insignificant minority, that we must act as a minority, that we shall have no support but ourselves, and that we must stand or fall with the full realization that we are sacrificing ourselves ar setting an example which shall inspire others to continue so much more energetically the normal and peaceful propaganda of our aims.

Whatever may be our feelings, whatever may be the provocation, whatever we may vow to do individually or in small groups, remember that the normal way of attaining to our economic and political ideals is the peaceful conquest of the political powers through a class conscious political party and the control of the social means of production by our industrial organization.

Of course, exceptional cases call for exceptional measures. But we must see to it that these measures are taken such a way as not to defeat our ultimate aims. Remember that our persecuted comrades themselves would rather be sacrificed for the benefit of their organization than to see this organization defeated through any ill-directed attempt to avenge them. You will find a way to fulfill your duty towards them as well as towards our cause.

Much of the loss and defeat in earlier outbreaks of the working class was due to lack of preparation. The forces of labor had not been previously organizel and drilled for such emergencies. Squads were formed on the spur of the moment, without trained officers and without sufficient general interrelation and control. Arms and ammunition were picked up at random. The questions of a commissary department and a base of supplies were left to accident. Artillery was generally not on the side of the working class. No arrangements had been made for mounted scouts and a dispatch service. Still less forethought had been devoted to the care of the sick and wounded and the disposal of the dead.

A quick feat of daring, brilliantly executed by one man, or by a handful of men, does not require much preparation and cannot fail if well planned and managed. A few hours suffice to arrange and carry out such feats. This is the most effective and least uncertain way of meeting capitalist lawlessness by retaliation under the present conditions. Only single individuals or small groups can move quickly enough and safely enough to carry out their designs in spite of capitalist spies, secret service men and soldiers.

But let it be clearly understood that even a temporary outbreak of large bodies of organized men, if decided upon under stress of circumstances, will be more successful in case of success, and less disastrous in case of failure, if the following matters have been carefully weighed and pre-arranged: The mobilization of a trained corps of volunteers, fully equipped with modern arms and ammunition, and the eventual mobilization of a first and second reserve; a short manual of general instructions for the mobilized and unmobilized memberships in times of unrest or actual hostilities; a universal cipher code, to be made known only to those whom the membership shall select for its operation; arrangements for the secretion of valuable documents of the organization at a moment's notice; a base of supplies for the mobilized, and, in case of a protracted general strike, for the whole membership and their families, with sufficient first-class ammunition for several months and ways of keeping up the supply; a news bureau in touch with the principal revolutionary organizations and publications by underground rail; a corps of skilled physicians and nurses; arrangements for the seizure of railroads, telegraphs and telephones near the selected place of action before the capitalist forces can move, and the destruction of strategic bridges, viaducts, etc., over which the capitalist forces and news must travel; the establishment of a complete line of dispatch riders in places where the destruction of the means of transportation is impracticable or inadvisable; arrangements for the seizure or destruction of all rifles, guns, ammunition, etc., of the enemy, that we can lay hold of before the first blow is struck; destruction of all documentary evidence of unpaid labor filched from the working class, such as deeds, mortgages, grants, bonds, etc., held by capitalists and used for the further exploitation of the working class.

These and similar measures, which must be pre-arranged, show that the question of exceptional steps on a large scale really confronts us with a vast and complicated problem of organization and funds which it will require years to solve. And even when we get it solved, we must be aware that unless we can precipitate a civil war of long duration which will forever weaken and disrupt capitalism, we must sooner or later suspend hostilities and return to a normal mode of the class struggle under the utmost difficulties and losses.

So long as we are certain that the final civil war is out of the question, we must have a care not to over reach ourselves, nor permit ourselves to be drawn into a protracted struggle when we intended to use arms only for a short period. Otherwise we should defeat our ultimate aims.

INTERNATIONALISM A GROWING TENDENCY IN SOCIETY

ALL ACTIVITIES, WHETHER ULTRA-CAPITALIST OR ULTRA-PROLETARIAN, RELENTLESSLY HASTEN ONWARD THE ABOLITION OF NATIONAL BOUNDARY LINES.

[Translated for The People from the Paris "Le Socialiste."]

Like royalty, nations are passing away. Everything conspires toward this end. Capitalism, science, literature, the proletarian movement, the railroad, the telephone; the newspaper and the book as well as the automobile; Edmond Blanc, who is a cattle raiser in France and a duke in Rome; Eugene Motte, who moves his factories to foreign countries and imports foreign labor into France; Schneider and Krupp, the builders of instruments of murder for use by the nations of the world; Darwin and Haeckel, the disseminators of ideas now universally accepted; the Catholic church, with its head at Rome, and the world-wide dispersement of the Hebrew race; strikes and rescues (as the work of the Belgian miners at Courrieres); expositions and conventions, sports and news dispatches, fashions and scientific expeditions; in short, all modes of work or pleasure are lending their influence to the eventual wiping out of boundary lines. Even the illustrated postal card, by familiarizing us with scenes and sights all over the globe, contributes its modest part.

The so-called national spirit is dwindling more and more. Its place is being filled by the spirit of humanity. Provincial peculiarity is giving way to social similarity, local conservatism to the taste for novelty, disintegration to organization, and hate to sympathy.

The imperialists of all countries are aiding this movement with all their might. They patriotically hire foreign mercenaries. In Russia they deliver the people to the government's paid torturers and assassins, to the murderers of Odessa and Kischeneff, to the incendiaries and pillagers of the Caucasus and Livonia, and thus lead the way from the tottering crash of Russian despotism to-day, to the tottering crash of the world's despotisms to-morrow. They are aiding by conquering new continents in the pursuit of their commercial interests, by crushing underfoot national interests for the benefit of cosmopolitan capitalism, by spreading their doctrine of the "open door," and by placing their sacro-sanct national armies at the command of foreign diplomats. In their factories, in their workshops, in their counting houses, in their fields of battle and of agriculture, in their international conventions and their World's Fairs, are they thus furthering the extinction of national frontiers.

The prophetic words of the Communist Manifesto are becoming more and more a living reality:

"The bourgeoisie has through its exploitation of the world's market given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every country. To the great chagrin of Reactionists, it haas drawn from under the feet of industry the national ground on which it stood. All old-established national industries have been destroyed or are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries, whose introduction becomes a life and death question for all civilized nations, by industries that no longer work up indigenous raw material, but raw material drawn from the remotest zones, industries whose products are consumed, not only at home, but in every quarter of the globe."

Moreover, not only are inanimate objects becoming internationalized and universalized, but man himself, with all his wants, his passions, his tastes, his ideas:

"In place of old wants, satisfied by the productions of the country, we find new wants, requiring for their satisfaction the products of distant lands and climes. In place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have intercourse in every directon, universal interdependence of nations. And as in material, so also in intellectual production. The intellectual creations of individual nations become common property. National one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness become more and more impossible, and from the numerous national and local literatures, there arises a world literature."

If we are opposed to all aggression of one nation against another, against all oppression of one nation by another, it is because we do not want to be nationally massacred, on the pretext that we were born in any particular portion of the earth; we do not want to be killed either on the grounds of patriotism or anti-patriotism. Furthermore, all national oppression tends to aggravate and develop "national seclusion and self-sufficiency."

There is no better way of causing nationalism to die its natural death than to give to the internal development of nations its widest and freest play. National independence is the prologue to a new and superior type, the international man.

And national individualism, national pride, what will be done with them?

Just what France did with Provence, with Picardy, with Normandy, with all the other original provinces. Lower organisms must disappear, giving way to organisms of a higher order. It is the law of life.

LONDON LETTER

THE ENGLISH "LABORITE" VICTORY AND ITS FRUITS.

The Lion and the Lamb Repose in Each Others' Arms—Laborite M. P.'s Eagerly Sought After as Special Correspondents and Patent Medicine Boosters—Carey and the Armory as Done in Britain.

London, June 3.—Harmony between capital and labor (fakirs) is a feature of all advanced capitalist nations. You have a fairly good supply of it in America, judging from the press, with trimmings of Farley, McParland, Cour d'Alene and Cripple Creek to give it piquancy and relish. But your go ahead republic is at least ten points behind our bloated monarchy in this respect. With us the harmony has reached the stage of positive ecstacy. We have a labor party!! For four months we have been in possession of that priceless boon and the cordial relations that exist betwen the laborists and the capitalists have proved beyond the possibility of doubt that capital entertains no hard feelings towards labor. The Lion and the Lamb repose in each others' arms. It is true that some people have suggested that the lamb is not a lamb at all; that its lambhood extends only to the skin and that if that covering were stripped off, it would be found to conceal a jackal, hyena or some other of those animals that stand in a parasitic relation to the lion. But what would you have? The real lamb is so confoundedly shy and distrustful that it refuses to come within close enough radius to make embracing possible. The good capitalist is consequently compelled to do the next best thing and use a substitute.

The Labor Party is universally esteemed and admired—so says the capitalist press. The latter agency for the enlightenment of the world gives one the impression that capital has been yearning for a Labor Party for years. It was the one thing needed to make it perfectly happy—and now that it has got it, it doesn't know how on earth it managed to subsist so long without it. The regular parliamentary journalists have raised a bitter wail against the fashion in which the new Labor M. P.'s are crowding them out of their jobs. No capitalist paper of any standing is without a "Labor parliamentary correspondent."

But that is not their only source of revenue. The advertising agent was quick to see that "the new force in British politics" could be very profitably enlisted in the service of his own branch of business. In consequence we find their sweet faces peering out at us in the advertisement sheets of almost every publication, with "unsolicited" testimonials urging the general public and particularly the laboring classes to buy this or that patent medicine, breakfast food, or newspaper. How could the public resist an appeal coming from such a disinterested source?

One concern, an "International Library," is being advertised almost entirely on the strength of Laborist recommendations. It consists of twenty volumes of shoddy print and get-up, to which is added a book case guaranteed to be of pure wood. The guileless purchaser pays half a crown down to become the possessor of this treasury of intellect and five shillings a month for the rest of his natural life or thereabouts. It is a beautiful system and one calculated to inpress on the proletaire the virtues of thrift and abstinence—lessons which will be associated with the Labor Party as the day for the payment of each monthly instalment comes round.

I have observed in certain American Socialist papers the same paeans of joy at the "Labor Victory" as appeared in our own "Labor" press. From this fact the British Socialist is able to gauge the strength of the "Socialism" which these papers represent. In case it might be thought that my references to this party proceed from pure sectarian bias, I propose to give you the election address of one of the new M. P.'s, Mr. G. N. Barnes. This address is not specially selected on account of its weakness. Barnes is one of the most radical men in their party. Of the twenty-nine members of the "Labor" group, fifteen profess to be Socialists and Barnes is one of that number. More than that, he thoroughly understands Socialism and, given an audience which he knows to be sympathetic, he can give an excellent Socialist speech. This, of course, serves merely to make his infamy the deeper. As General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers he has associated himself with the worst crimes of fakirdom—the blackest being his refusal of strike pay to the Scotch engineers in 1903 when they came out en masse to resist a reduction of a shilling a week. The following is the address:

GENERAL ELECTION, 1906.

Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Parliamentary Division.

To the Electors.

18 Carlton Place,
Glasgow, S. S., January, 1906.

Gentlemen:—

Ten years of Tory misrule has collapsed in the premature resignation of an unready Prime Minister.

I have been before the Constituency for three years, and I now seek your suffrages as the nominee of Organized Labor.

Believing that Social and Industrial questions will figure prominently in the work of the new Parliament, I offer my views on those ripe for legislation.

UNEMPLOYED.

Chief of these is the lack of employment. Mr. Balfour's Act is a sham, totally inadequate in its provisions and positively harmful in its exclusion of those who have unfortunately received relief from Poor Law Funds.

For the real solution of this Problem, I look to organized efforts by Local Authorities and the establishment by Government of National Works on a scale profitable alike to the workers and the Nation.

TRADE UNIONS.

Trade Unions have been of inestimable benefit to the workers, in raising wages, providing Out of Work, Sick and Pension Funds, and they should be protected by law and restored to the position enjoyed prior to the Taff Vale decision.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

As a member of the committee appointed by the last Government to enquire into this question, I am in favor of a still more generous application of the Act, so as to include Seamen, and also to provide an Insurance Fund for small employers, and thus insure the just claims of the employes wherever engaged.

OLD AGE QUESTIONS.

I am in favor of a National System of Old Age Pensions, and I am opposed to any proposal to substitute Poor Law Relief or personal contributions in place of a system in which the whole nation is responsible for its unfortunate poor.

HOUSING.

I am in favor of better housing of the people, and as our Tory Government has seen fit to grant to the Crofters of Ireland and Scotland the boon of Fair Rent Boards, I see no reason why the United Kingdom should not have a corresponding measure of relief from Landlord exaction. In particular, I am against the unjust, out-of-date, and tyrannical Missive System, and, if elected, would vote for its abolition.

TEMPERANCE.

Recognizing the ravages of the Drink Traffic, I am in favor of any measure of Local Veto, which would give the people the opportunity of dealing with so gigantic an evil, and I hereby appeal to all Temperance Reformers to unite upon some measure of Reform which would place the Traffic under public control and eliminate the element of private profit on the part of the publican.

FREE TRADE.

I am a Free Trader pledged to maintain that policy as a pledge of goodwill and fellowship between the Nations, and I look to the Taxation of Mining Rents, Royalties, and other unjust imposts to supply a new source of Revenue.

HOME RULE.

I am in favor of Home Rule, not as a measure of expediency, but as a measure of bare justice to the Irish people, and would similarly confer on England, Scotland, and Wales a greater freedom in the administration of their own affairs.

TAXATION.

I am in favor of such a reform of Taxation as would relieve industry on the one hand and prevent the piling up of riches on the other.

Land Values, Swollen Incomes, and Unearned Increment furnish a fruitful source of Revenue.

In conclusion, if elected, I pledge myself to serve you loyally, to vote straight, and never to forget that first and foremost I am a Labor Representative.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. N. Barnes.

When that is the programme of one of the "strong men" of the Labor Party, you can imagine what the weaker specimens were like. Neither will your readers be surprised to learn that this party voted in support of the military estimates—after the style of your own Carey. Perhaps this latter fact explains the enthusiasm which "The Worker" displayed at the result of the election.

Watcher.

GOODING GRILLED

BROOKLYN PROTEST CONFERENCE ANSWERS HIS INFAMOUS CIRCULAR.

Tears His False Statements to Shreds and Exposes His Hypocritical Pretense at Impartiality—Who McParland Is, and Who Murdered Steunenberg.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11.—Please publish the inclosed letter which is an answer to Governor Gooding's circular letter received by the Conference.

Respectfully yours,
Press Committee.

(Enclosure.)

PROTEST CONFERENCE OF THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Wm. Mackenzie, Secretary,
677 Degraw St., Brooklyn.
May 19, 1906.

Mr. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Dear Sir:—

Your recent circular letter addressed to the above body, explaining your position in the Moyer-Haywood conspiracy, was read to that honorable body at the last regular meeting, and the following reply drafted and unanimously endorsed:

That there is no desire to meet the question squarely is evidenced by your generalities, platitudes, innuendo and resort to distortion of the facts. To assert that union man Frank Steunenberg was the same as capitalist Governor Frank Steunenberg is hypocritical. That he had no true sympathy with unionism is proven by his occupancy of the Governorship. He, by no possible chance, could have been a true union man and be elected to the position, which branded him a capitalist tool and consequently, a traitor to organized labor, for whose welfare, you pretended, he was so solicitous. Brothers Moyer and Haywood were not charged with responsibility for the Independence Station explosion at which fourteen men were killed. The Mine Owners' Association, which now has the machinery of two States in its hands, was responsible for the crime, and in order to hide it, induced the resignations of the county officials in which the crime was committed, with the aid of a hangman's noose and then elected their tools as substitutes. Bloodhounds at Independence Station, on three different occasions, trailed the scent from the station to a powder magazine, five hundred feet inside the boundary of the Mine Owners' property and which boundary was guarded by militia.

No theories or platitudes are at all essential in the discussion of the merits of this controversy. We are confronted with a condition precipitated by the prostitution of the powers of Government, by a brutal and corrupt Mine Owners' Association.

What are the facts?

In the dead of night officials of Idaho enter Colorado with a special train and kidnap three men, without permitting them to communicate with friends or counsel, and act without precedent and in direct violation of State and National Constitution, and on the strength of a confession of complicity of murder from a man who has confessed to twenty-six previous murders. The Governor of Idaho having these men in his power by illegal methods, then disgraces himself and his State by declaring them guilty of murder in advance of any trial.

James McParland, the detective who has been so prominent in these proceedings, is spoken of in the American Law Review, a most reliable history, as follows: "James McParland, selected by Allen Pinkerton at the behest of the capitalists, went under the assumed name of James McKenna among the Molly McGuires in 1873, became officer and very prominent of a district union of that order. Murders were committed. McParland instituted them, and abetted the crimes, according to the testimony adduced and used by the defence for the sole purpose of using his participation as evidence in the prosecution of the alleged accomplices: seven of them were hanged, although McParland's testimony of their guilt should have been corroborated." James McParland has declared that Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone "will not leave the State of Idaho alive!" This devil incarnate whom you graciously describe as "Mr. James McParland," is the main plotter and witness in a case in which you have the audacity to assert the victims "will have a fair and impartial trial."

To further enlighten you on the character and antecedents of the other unselfish and God-fearing citizens who are implicated in the contemplated murder of our brothers, would be futile. You know them all! Suffice it to say that they long since ceased to be eligible to the society of respectable people; in fact, that it is even probable that members of the Mine Owners' Association, of which these criminals are the tools, have their own misgivings, in coming in contact with them.

A casual knowledge of the Labor Movement of the West for the past few years coupled with an honest desire and intelligent investigation of the motive and perpetration of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg will make evident the interests responsible for the crime. Mr. Leon Calhoun, a citizen of your State, living in Austin, in a public letter has said: "I am a lawyer having been actively practicing for eight years. I had a client, who is now dead, who told me that in 1899 in the city of Butte, Montana, a plot was formed to kill Bartlett Sinclair and Ex-Governor Steunenberg and lay the crime to the Western Federation of Miners. He was a mine operator himself and knew what he was talking about."

His remarks sum up the present situation! The workingmen of this city are alive to this situation; therefore, their determination to devote their energies, time and money to thwart these capitalists in this dastardly attempt to hang innocent men. In our agitation, we tell the whole truth, do not counsel violence, and are striving to educate our brothers to the crimes of capital. If this is to be one of them, so let it be. The hanging of these brothers, whose only crime was loyalty to their class, will not erase from our memories the noble work they have done for us. Their work will continue, others will take their places imbued with their unselfish spirit and incorruptable devotion. You and the capitalists of the West, or all those in the United States, for that matter, cannot defeat Labor. Labor wins every time, even if temporarily defeated in strikes, or if its organization is for a time retarded by the murder of its leaders. Such crimes but serve to bring into closer affiliation the members of the working class; they bury their differences in further anticipation of the irrepressible and inevitable struggle with their common enemy. The day dawns when we, the working class, the only class which has justified its existence on this planet will move solidly to the ballot box and free ourselves from the crimes and tyrannies of capital.

Such conspiracies are doing more to accomplish this than the combined agitation of labor leaders through the country. If your class realizes the strength of labor, take heed.

P. S.—We enclose press notices which we send out weekly all over the country, advertisements, etc., in order that you may appreciate our agitation. We stand ready to enter into the fullest discussion and welcome any light you can shed on this controversy.

Respectfully yours,
Secretary Protest Conference.

MINERS WOULD JOIN I. W. W.

Ohian and West Virginia Mine Workers Corresponding with Western Federation.

Denver, Colo., June 15.—At the convention of the Western Federation of Miners Monday, a letter from Ohio coal miners was read in which they offered to desert the United Mine Workers and go over to the Western Federation. The letter was framed at a mass meeting at Dillonvale, May 27, when it was decided by vote to ask the Western Federation to take the Ohioans in. The letter stated further that all the miners in Ohio and West Virginia were ready to join the federation.

SURE OF WINNING

Hands Down, Are Youngstown Tinners and Slaters.

Youngstown, O., June 14.—Situation here in tinners' and slaters' strike remains unchanged. Men out are firm and now are sure of winning hands down.

O'Sullivan's "union scabs" have been putting on work which has to be torn off; so that the bosses are very sore over the action of strike breaker O'Sullivan in bringing in such a class of workers.

Flynn, "of retreat fame," has left; also O'Sullivan. Some one has put a dark lantern on one of the latter's optics, which necessitates the wearing of blue goggles to assist him in seeing the bosses.

A financial statement of how the funds have been expended will be sent on in a few days, to show the workers that a strike can be conducted along proper lines, and with every penny accounted for; which is something the A. F. of L. have more or less always covered up.

Philip Veal has left here for Chicago and E. R. Markley goes to the coal region.

Agitation meetings are being held in all the surrounding towns; books are being sold and literature distributed, and we expect good results in the near future.

PERKINS CHALLENGED

TO PROVE THAT THE CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL IS A LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Chicago I. W. W. Will Undertake to Show That It Is a Scab-Producing Institution, and That the Blue Label Is the Label of an Organization Controlled by Capitalist Interests.

Chicago, June 11.—This challenge has been spread broadcast here:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

CHALLENGE!

To the International Union of Cigarmakers, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. G. W. Perkins,
General President.

In view of the fact that the Cigar Makers' Journal of May contains an article, purporting to be in reply to statements and refutation of charges issued by the Industrial Workers of the World, in which certain falsehoods and misstatements are contained, as apparently known also to the framers of that reply; and

Whereas, The mis-quotations from the constitution of the Cigar Makers' International Union in that answer, by which you intend, though in vain, to create the impression that the International Cigar Makers' Union is organizing all employes in the cigar industry, and that the Industrial Workers of the World is organizing strike breakers, which you know to be a malicious falsehood, and show your dishonesty towards the workers; therefore,

We, the cigar makers of Local Union No. 158, of the Industrial Workers of the World, challenge you or any representative of the Cigar Makers' International Union, or of the American Federation of Labor, to deny the charges herein contained, in a public debate, to be held on Monday, June 18, at Isaakson's Hall, No. 188 Blue Island avenue, in which the Industrial Workers of the World will prove "that the International Cigar Makers' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is not a labor organization; that it is a scab-producing institution; that the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union does not stand for the organizing of all employes in the cigar industry, nor for fair working conditions of those exploited by capitalists and is, therefore, a label of an organization controlled by capitalistic interests."

The Industrial Workers of the World will have the following three members to prove these assertions: Philip Veal, W. E. Trautmann, and Jack Billow, and the International Cigar Makers' Union is expected, through this challenge, to refute and prove the contrary to what the challenge avers. The public is invited; no secrecy. The cigar makers should judge whether the International Union Cigar Makers is a part of a scab-producing job trust organization, or whether the Cigar Makers' Union organized under the Industrial Workers of the World deserves the support of every honest toiler of this land, and to hear the reasons why the latter is so hated by the grafters and fakirs.

B. Stone, Secretary,
E. Handelman,
Committee.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending June 15, 166 subs for the Weekly, and twenty-seven mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 193. Those sending in five or more were: Emil Janson, Chicago, Ill., 12; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 11; G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I., 8; Section London, Ont., 7; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 6; R. Thurmann, Cincinnati, O., 5; A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; W. H. Mills, Atoka, I. T., 5. Eight men sent in 59 of the subs received.

Prepaid cards sold: A. S. Carm, Chicago, Ill., $5; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., $5; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., $5; J. T. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., $5; M. G., New York, $3.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Last week's business shows increased and more widespread activity by the party organization. Orders for one dollar or more: Pamphlets: P. Veal, Youngstown, O., $7.00; D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., $4.00; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., $7.54; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., $5; A. T. Johnson, Vallejo, Cal., $3.50; Arbetaren, $6.75; E. Evans, Portland, Ore., $2.00; S. C. Snortum, Green Bay, Wis., $1.75; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., $1.83; M. E. Kleiminger, Chicago, $1.67; Otto Justh, Chicago, $3; F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, $1; J. Nagle, Chicago, $2.33; H. Schade, Shelby, Neb., $1.

Books: R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., $2.75; G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., $3.60; A. S. Carm, Chicago, $4.50; R. W. Stevens, Freeman, Wash., $1.75; Geo. Eberline, San Francisco, $2.50; C. H. McCarty, New Castle, Pa., $2.00; W. Adamek, Braddock, Pa., $1.20 for emblem buttons; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., $3.90 for buttons and books.

Leaflets: R. Katz, $1.00; N. J. S. E. C., $7.40; J. G. Smith, $1.85.

Indications are that "The Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress" will have a ready sale. Do not fail to add "The Iron Trevet" to your list of Sue stories.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 16, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Branch, Section Kings Co., 2|3 on list 166, per A. Touroff ..	$ 2.00
26th A. D., New York	.50
Collected at "Arbetaren" excursion, June 10, by David Rudnick	3.50
34th A. D., New York, collected from: A. Gollerstepper, 25c.; I. Newman, 10c.; H. Hoepker, 25c.; P. Augustine, 25c.	.85
J. E., Brooklyn, com. on "Arbetaren" excursion tickets	.50
M. Sandler, New York	1.00
Alfred C. Coursen, Huntington, N. Y.	2.00
Section Erie Co., N. Y.	4.45
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
Section Schenectady, collection for May 20c. each from: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, J. Hanlon, K. Georgewitch, Ch. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Loucota, J. Durlack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Haldermann, J. Maly, K. Josefek, R. Witkowsky, Ch. Zach, F. Wondra, J. Molloy, J. Lang, J. Hollow, B. Schwadt, P. Koetgen, E. B. Pope; H. Eisenach, 40c.; total, $6.20; April collection: H. Burmester, $2.50; A. Holmes, 50c.; E. Ericson, 50c.; P. Koetgen, 25c.; M. Stern, $1. Of this $4.75 there were paid to R. Katz, $4; balance of 75c. remitted to office; total remittance with $6.20 added	6.95
Jos. S. Klein, New York	1.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
Section Westchester County, a|c lists	3.50
J. A. Berg, Brooklyn	1.00
Boris and Anna Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	12.50
Edmund Moonelis, New York ..	1.50
John M. Howard, Brooklyn ..	1.00
23rd A. D., New York, collected from Jno. E. Dietrich, 50c.; Robt. McColl, 50c.; H. B. Friedman, 50c.; Gabe Popper, 25c.; L. Meinecke, 25c.	2.00
Total for the week	$ 45.75
Acknowledged June 9	$208.03
Grand total on June 16	$253.78

Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary,
New York State Executive Committee.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

"Shakespeare says we are creatures that look before and after; the more surprising that we do not look around a little and see what is passing under our very eyes." CARLYLE.

LOCKING HORNS.

The Czar has blown his counterblast. The peasants of Russia having sounded the bugle call to the tune of: "Whose is the sweat, his is the land," the Czar through the mouth of his minister Goremykin, has responded with the counter-note: "To contest the right of the private possession of land would in fact be to contest the right to possess any private property at all." The horns are locked. The Russian Revolution has run up the flag which symbolizes the principle that he who does not work neither shall he live; the Russian Counter-Revolution takes up the gauntlet by running up the flag which symbolizes the principle that he who does not work is entitled to the better living. Revolution and Counter-Revolution understand each other to perfection.

As to the Revolution, it is clear upon the fact that the existing social order is cornerstoned upon the private ownership of the things that are necessary for the production of wealth. Such private ownership equips the possessor with the power to levy tribute upon the non-possessor; it works like a highwayman's pistol that covers the wayfarer, holds him up, orders: "Stand and deliver!" and enforces the order. The Revolution is perfectly clear upon the fact that private ownership of the necessaries of production has the effect of breeding the social sponge that lives by virtue of such ownership, sucking up its living from the toil of those who, deprived of ownership, must pay blackmail to the private owner. Clear upon these facts, the Revolution plants itself upon the principle "whose is the sweat, his is the land."

No less clear is the Counter Revolution upon what such a slogan portends. The most clearsighted of things are Counter-Revolutions. The eyes of a Revolution might not see at the start all that there is to be seen; Revolutions often are born like kittens—blind; they see by degrees. Not so with Counter-Revolutions. All there is to be seen they see from the start, often more than is above the horizon. The Russian Counter-Revolution is not misled by the cry for land. It sees through that, even if the peasant himself did not yet. The Counter-Revolution has taken the pulse of the Revolution. The Counter-Revolution, accordingly, perceives that, to yield the principle "Whose is the sweat, his is the land" means for Usurpation to throw up the sponge, in that it means "Whose the toil, his the goods."

The two opposing principles are thus clearly expressed—so clearly that the adherents of each will hearken the summons, and flock to their respective standards.

THE EARS OF THE JACKASS AS LONG AS EVER.

In the history of American politics the Democratic party has earned, and come to be known by, the symbol of a Jackass. The "punishment fits the crime." The Democratic party has remained what it became since the Southern Bourbon, by dominating, placed upon it his stamp. It neither forgets nor learns. Gen. Grant well said of the party that it took a "hind look at the political landscape": it sees things after they pass. How well the symbol fits the party, its most conspicuous member, William Jennings Bryan, has hastened to prove. Interrupting his present junketing tour at Berlin just long enough to bray, he furnished his party with this truly asinine slogan:

"Democracy recognizes competition as legitimate and tries to protect the competitive principle from attack."

Similar language is held by the Republican party also. But then, the context of Republicanism sufficiently indicates that the language is merely buncombe—the usual phraseology to catch flies with. No thief announces himself with a placard on his hat, or his back. With the Democratic party, however, the utterance is sincere. Hence Republicanism has, at least, the merit of knowledge, however sophisticated; Democracy the demerit of asininity.

Competition, no more than crutches, is absolutely "legitimate." While a man's legs are weak, crutches are necessary, hence "legitimate," at that stage. When the legs become strong, the crutches cease to be necessary, hence are no longer legitimate. Competition is not an abstract principle of good or evil, like "Righteousness," or "Sin." It is a makeshift. Infant society competes. Developed society throws away the crutches, as a wasteful expenditure of energy and a hindrance. It follows that to "try to protect the competitive principle from attack," now that society no longer needs the competitive crutches, is like trying to protect the crutches under a man's arms, after his legs have grown to vigor. The result in the case of the crutches would be to cultivate weakness in the man's limbs; in the instance of society, the affect is to fetter its developed pinions.

An abundance of wealth production, so abundant that mankind need no longer walk on all fours, expending the main part of its time, energies and thought in grubbing for the necessaries of physical life,—such is the trend of the social evolution. The evolution travels through competition, until it reaches the era of concentration of productive powers. This era alone renders possible that abundance of production that civilized man needs. Our country has reached that era. Arrived at that spot, the roads fork. One road leads to Socialism, where the concentrated powers of production are seized and used for all; the other road leads to despotism, whither Republicanism tends, where the concentrated powers are usurped by a new dynasty, the economic-political Shogun, or Great Tycoon, of the Capital Class.

While the struggle of Civilization and the battle for freedom rages between the Socialist hosts and the Republican Shogun, the Democratic Jackass displays its ears of undiminished length, and brays its old periodical bray of reaction.

WELCOME HOME!

The Single Tax, no more than any other theory, can be defined in one sentence. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that Single Taxism in its original purity abhorred, and probably still abhors, the idea of the public or collective ownership of the implements of work—the machine. It is no injustice to the Single Taxer, simon-pure, to say that he rebels against the evils of capitalism—the private ownership of the machine—only, he imputes these evils, not to capitalism, but to landlordism. The Single Tax thus stands in a contradictory position. It spurns the A, B, C, of class-rule, but it hugs to its heart, the heart of its mind, the language that same A, B, C spells. It is impossible that the error of such a position could long withstand the fire of its starting and noble sentiment. When economics are not abreast of sentiment, either a smash-up follows, or sentiment gradually heats economics into shape. Whether the smash-up has already set in with the Single Tax it is unnecessary here to look into. Certain is the fact that individual and one-time leading Single Taxers are gradually yielding to the process of maturing from Single Taxism to Socialism. The latest poetic effusion, entitled "The Protest," of the talented Ella Wheeler Wilcox, long and justly regarded as a briliant star in the Single Tax firmament, is a striking illustration in point. "The Protest" is so thrilling in its Sapphic fire as to deserve reproduction in full:

Said the great machine of iron and wood,
"Lo, I am a creature meant for good.
But the criminal clutch of godless Greed
Has made me a monster that scatters need
And want and hunger wherever I go.
I would lift men's burdens and lighten their woe,
I would give them leisure to laugh in the sun,
If owned by the many—instead of the one.

"If owned by the people the whole wide earth
Should learn my purpose and know my worth;
I would close the chasm that yawns in our soil
'Twixt unearned riches and ill-paid toil;
No man should hunger, and no man labor
To fill the purse of an idle neighbor;
And each man should know when his work was done
WERE I SHARED BY THE MANY—
NOT OWNED BY ONE.

"I am forced by the few, with their greed for gain,
To forge for the many new fetters of pain;
Yet this is my purpose, and ever will be,
To set the slaves of the workshop free
God hasten the day when, overjoyed,
That desperate host of the unemployed
Shall hear my message and understand,
And hail me friend in an opulent land."

If even the strictness of grammar may yield to the license of poetic fervor, why should not the strictness of economic science? Accordingly, no fault shall here be found with the use of the word "Greed." For one thing, "Sociologic Evolution," the correct thought, is a term of rather intractable meter; for another, it is hard to rhyme with. Moreover "Greed" partakes of the feature of most Effects: it reacts back so strongly upon its Cause that it is easily mistaken for the Cause itself.

We shall not indulge the ungrateful sport of carping criticism. The "Protest" of the quondam Single Taxer, Ella Wheler Wilcox, is unerring, and ferYidly to the point. Were the machine "shared by the many," not "owned by one," in short, were Socialism the tenure of ownership, instead of "scattering need," it would scatter "leisure and laughter."

The Socialist Movement welcomes home the Sappho of America. Socialism is the home of all who rightly feel and rightly think.

GIVING UP THE FIGHT.

Woeful is the picture cast upon the canvas by the annual financial account of the "Model Union"—Gompers's International Cigarmakers. The figures shout as loudly as figures can the fact that that Union has quit the battle field against capital and is now crawling into its coffin.

Last year, the whole amount expended by the body in the class struggle was $9,820.83. On the other hand, for sick benefit the expenditures were $165,917.80; for death benefit $162,818.82; and for out of work benefit $35,168.50—an aggregate of $363,905.12, or an excess of $354,084.25 virtually for coffins and ambulances over the amount expended for war.

For the White Flag (or feather?) $363,905.12; for the Red Flag (or Freedom) $9,820.83!

Nor do these figures alone tell the whole tale. Not since 1889, when the organization had about half its present membership, did the disbursements for war fall below the figures of 1905. From 1889 to 1901 the figures ranged all the way from $5,202 to $137,823, rising, on the whole steadily—and, since then, dropped and dropped and dropped, until last year, with almost double a membership, they were stingied down to $9,820, while the coffin and "ambulance" expenditures rose as steadily to a triple and quadruple amount.

The word "Union" no longer applies to the International Cigarmakers' Union. A Union is a body of workingmen organized to wrestle with the employer, not to hug the ambulance; a Union is a body of workingmen organized to promote the interests of the Working Class, to protect them from day to day under the capitalist fire, to resist the encroachments of the exploiting class, and to drill its forces for the final act of emancipation, a Union is not a body that drills its members into purveyors for physicians, food for undertakers and receivers of the crumbs of out of work support to keep body and soul together just enough so as to be ready at any moment that, like a pasha in his harem when he has a fancy for this or that beauty, the employer throws his handkerchief at them and gives them work again.

For the White Feather $363,905.12; for the Red Flag of Liberation only $9,820.83!

No wonder Belmont confirmed Hanna's appointee, and kept Gompers as his First Lieutenant! What a picnic could not the Capitalist Class look forward to, confidently, if Unionism in America could be induced to fall into the step of Gompers's "Model Union": slink from the field of battle and, instead of furbishing up its implements of war to combat the exploiter, it greased the axle-tree of its own funeral hearse.

"The Lather" approves itself a good pupil of the benches of the Civic Federation Kindergarten. This is the way it meets the facts and arguments brought by The People against the Belmont-Gompers outfit:

"The Weekly People, the organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, comes as near being an anarchistic sheet as would be allowed in this counery. It can find good in nothing or nobody. Every labor official, from Pres. Gompers down, is, according to it, of the same stripe and are in the same calss as Rockefeller, Parry, and all the Citizens Alliance people. Gompers and all of them are frauds according to these writers. They find nothing but bad in the general make-up of our organizations and all society in general. Their proselyters are going about the country watching for places where they can preach dissension with some prospect of causing dissatisfaction with present conditions, and with their promises of utopian dreams they are endeavoring to build up a conglomerate organization that is to turn our present society upside down and start all things over, when all men will be equal in all things, always (according to their dreams)."

By the way, how identical is this system of reasoning with that pursued by the Volkszeitung brigade? It is the test of conscious and intentional scampishness—to lie, to raise dust and dodge. dodge.

ST. PAUL

The firm of Putnam & Sons has brought out a beautiful English translation by the Rev. W. D. Morrison of the German Professor H. Weinel's work "St. Paul: The Man and His Work." Prof. Weinel's work can hardly be called "orthodox." Orthodoxy does not tolerate criticism; least of all does it tolerate the placing of theological things and persons under the scalpel of historical analysis. Nevertheless, though orthodoxy may frown, history applauds. Prof. Weinel's work is historic-biographic.

That Saul of Tarsus was a leading historical personage none will deny except, perhaps, the professional atheist. The Socialist, equipped with the materialist key to unlock the secrets of history, understands the genesis of creed. No amount of creed-mystification and no amount of crime, committed with the aid of such mystifications, will disable him from stripping a great historic figure from these rags that deform him, and viewing the colossus in all its just proportions. Prof. Weinel's work is of this nature. He presents Paul the man AND his work—or should we not rather say AT his work? He unveils him laboring in the trammels of early training; in the narrowness of the fathers; scenting, consciously or unconsciously, the break-up of tribal society; and clothing his thoughts in the best learning and literature of the day. Marx renders reverence to Aristotle where Aristotle erred. It is with great men as with useful animals. Even the disease of the cow is beneficial to man; even the errors of great men are beneficial to posterity. The inability of Aristotle to conceive of freedom, admittedly because in his days the wheel of the machine did not revolve of itself, pointed lucidly to the possibility and certainty of freedom when, as happens to-day, the wheels of the machinery of production turn without the muscular effort of man. So may it be said with regard to Paul. The conception of the material basis for sentiment could no more have found lodgment in the head of the generation of Paul, than could the conception of the self-moving and, consequently, freedom-promoting machine find lodgment in the head of the generation of Aristotle. The merit, however, the distinction of Aristotle's genius lay in his stating the conditions for freedom. Likewise with Paul. The merit and distinguished feature of his genius lies in his stating the materialist conception of history, notwithstanding, as in the instance of Aristotle, his times suggested the opposite. Thick volumes could not more pithily point to the basis for freedom than Aristotle's dictum of its impossibility; neither could thick volumes, and whole rows of volumes, ring more clearly than did Paul's epistles preaching creed, ring the note of the vapidness of creed, and of man's readiness to adopt any creed-belief, however, incompatible its purity with the impure material life that its votaries may find material conditions to tempt them into, if not to force upon them. Paul's epistles to the Corinthians, especially the First Epistle, culminating in the 18th chapter, are lyrics in the matter.

Paul perceived, as we do to-day, that it was quite possible for men to believe and believe sincerely in a creed, the morality of which rejected certain acts, and yet to practice those very acts. His First Epistle to the Corinthians, is addressed to the Saints, as the believers in the new creed were styled, and yet he charges those very Saints with "contentions" among themselves, with "fornications," with "covetousness," with "extortion," with "drunkenness," with "going to law" in matters against one another, etc., etc. Aristotle justified slavery by the impotence of the mechanical arts; Paul takes refuge in his 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and plants himself upon the principle that Faith and the words of Faith (creed-belief) are "like sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal" where there is no Charity, i. e., actual practice.

The "Saints" of Paul's days are no more and no better than the believers of to-day. Material needs determine practical works. The "saintliest" of "Saints" are furnished with stomachs to fill, heads to shelter, backs to clothe. These physical needs are paramount with the masses, however individuals may rise above them; hence the "saintliest" of "Saints" will be found to "believe" one way and "practice" another, and, what is most significantly to the point, tacitly act up to the principle that the material conditions which dictate "practice" are paramount.

Paul's error in preaching purity without a thought to the material conditions that render purity possible, is no worse than Aristotle's error in imagining impossible the self-moving wheel. Paul's bugle sound relegating Faith to the rear, and placing Charity to the front, thereby recognizing facts and acts as the only true foundation for sentiment, and that at an age of rising ecclesiasticism, places the pupil of Gamaliel abreast of the tutor of Alexander the Great in point of genius—a genius that, though incrustated with the error of its age, projected itself far into the more enlightened age of the future.

Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declares he has no stock in coal mine companies. What about his wife, his cousins, his sisters, his aunts and his dummies? What about stock in other industries, all requiring transportation?

A financial newspaper is much cut up over the question, "Should Western railroad presidents live in the East?" Why not? In this age of parasitic capitalism, of industry via hired mental and manual wage slaves of all degrees, what is to prevent it?

This question recalls the agitation regarding "the directors who don't direct." If these can be tolerated, why should not a Western railroad president be an Eastern man, thousands of miles away from the scenes of his alleged activity? As hired experts do the actual work in one case so do they do it in the other. They live where they work, you bet.

According to common belief the Bethlehem Iron Co. is a product of Mr. Chas. Schwab's inventive and executive genius. At present, Mr. Schwab is engaged in sensational gambling at Monte Carlo. Who is doing the inventing and the directing at the Bethlehem company in the meanwhile? Apparently, the age of miracles isn't past; and those who cry "liar" first on other occasions, only prove how stuffable they are when capitalism's fairy tales are being told.

In Findlay, Ohio, there has developed what the newspapers term "an extraordinary situation." The Standard Oil Company is forcing the Findlay Board of Trade and the newspapers of Hancock county to oppose the State anti-trust prosecution, on the ground that "the oil companies were in danger of being banished from the State and that the county would be shorn of its chief industry, resulting in loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in investments and loss of employment to thousands of men." In other words, the oil companies, by threatening ruin, are coercing the citizens of Hancock county into the overthrow of the State laws regulating trusts; and with success, too; a success that will ultimately bring triumph throughout Ohio. Those pure and simple political Socialists who believe that election to office and passage of favorable laws will emancipate the working class, will do well to reflect on this "extraordinary situation." It proves once more that without economic backing the political victory of the working class will be a fatal disaster.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

**Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City,
(Box 1576).**

Uncle Sam and
Brother Jonathan!

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax Payers."

UNCLE SAM—What on earth have you, a workingman, got to do with tax reforms and tax payers ! ?

B. J.—Am I not a tax payer?

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Why, of course, I am!

U. S.—Do you own land?

B. J.—Go away, no!

U. S.—Do you own houses?

B. J.—Stop your guying, of course, not!

U. S.—Do you own any other property on which taxes are levied, say jewelry, fine furniture, machinery—

B. J.—Now, don't go on that way; you know I am as poor as a church mouse.

U. S.—Which is another way of saying as poor as a workingman or a wage slave, eh?

B. J.—Yes, certainly.

U. S.—This being thus, what do you pay taxes on, pray?

B. J.—Am I not a workingman?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Is not Labor the sole producer of all wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why, then, it follows that I, as a member of Labor, pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off.

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond necklace on worth $5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employer's wife had on a Brussels lace bodice worth $6,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J.—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced by capital?

B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"? Of course not; by labor!

U. S.—Now, suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money they cost? Would we be the possessors of that $11,500? Would our wages have gone up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears and, after a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No. We would not have been in that much money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we now are. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—And yet that necklace and bodice are wealth, and as such are the produce of labor.

B. J.—Yes, they are.

U. S.—Would you, in the face of these facts, say that, seeing luxury is wealth, and labor produces all wealth, therefore, you pay for luxury, and lower or less luxury will make you better off.

B. J.—I wish there were something around here I could sit on. I feel my head swimming.—This thing looks mixed up.—Let me see.—As Labor produces all wealth, and diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodices are wealth, it does seem as if Labor paid for them.—But, yet,—

U. S.—Go on; guess you are on the right track—

B. J.—And yet I feel mixed up.—Let me see.—If I am the man who pays for a thing, then it must follow that if the thing is not bought, I have not paid for it, and I must be in the money that the thing would have cost.

U. S.—Correct! Go on, me boy, you are doing first rate, though rather slow; go on!

B. J.—If, then, I am no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought,—then (very deliberately)—I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Aint it?

U. S.—Just so. Go on!

B. J.—I can't. Here I am stuck fast. Help me out, if you can. I feel like one sinking in quick sands.

U. S.—Just hook on to me and I'll pull you out. If I go faster than you can hang on, sing out, and I will slack up. Now, listen. Your pickle comes first from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Now, hold tight! Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct.—Now, did we ever have in our hands the $11,500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)—Did we? No, by thunder!

U. S.—I am glad of your emphasis. Now, stick a pin there. We did not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxuries enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.—That's certainly so.

U. S.—Now, hold tight again. We are now approaching the roughest part [illegible] our road. Our capitalist employer d[illegible] not work; consequently, he does not p[illegible]duce any wealth. Nevertheless, he [illegible] all the wealth needed to buy luxu[illegible] with. As labor is the sole producer [illegible] all wealth, and our employer, who is [illegible] idler, cannot produce any, it follows tha[illegible] the wealth he buys the luxuries with [illegible] must have gobbled up from us, his workingmen, who produced it.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Hold tight! Here we are face to face with the central problem. We are the sole producers of all wealth; the employer, despite his being an idler, has the bulk of it to pay with for luxuries. He must have gobbled it up, and from us. But it never was in our hands. Where, when, and how did he do the gobbling up? Upon the correct answer to this question depends the solution of the problem, and the wisdom or the folly of much of the tactics of the Labor movement.

B. J.—Yes; WHERE, WHEN, and HOW?

U. S.—Where?—IN THE SHOP. When?—ON PAY DAY. How?—THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM OR WAGE SLAVERY. The wages we are given are only a small part of the wealth we produce. The wages we are given represent the price of our labor in the market. Labor, under this system of wage slavery, is not considered a human being at all; it is only a merchandise. The value of all merchandise depends upon the cost of production. So with us, the merchandise Labor. Our price, that is, our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages; and thus it comes that although we produce all the stupendous wealth of the nation, our share is small; and that just in proportion to the increased wealth we produce, our share becomes smaller.

B. J.—Heaven knows, that's so!

U. S.—Now, you know the WHER[illegible] WHEN and HOW of the gobbling [illegible]

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Knowing it, you cannot long[illegible] feel stuck at the sight of the fact tha[illegible] although we are the sole producers [illegible] all the wealth, we do not PAY for th[illegible] luxuries our employers indulge in. Those luxuries ARE paid for with wealth that we produce, but they are not paid for by US because the wealth that buys them is stolen from us before it reaches our hands; then are paid for by the employer out of that portion of our product that is stolen from us, anyhow.

B. J.—But—

U. S.—One moment. You may consider this position too technical to be worth insisting on—

B. J.—That's just what I was going to say.

U. S.—Nevertheless, it is important for several reasons. It follows that strict statement:

First—That whether the employer is a spendthrift or a miser we are no better and no worse off;

Second—That, by knowing the exact place where we are robbed, we will not spend our efforts in wrong directions trying to better ourselves.

Apply these principles to the ques[illegible]n of taxation, and you will soon re[illegible] their far-reaching importance.

B. J. puckers up his brows.

U. S.—All the wages of the w[illegible]

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

"SOUNDEST AND BEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People—I send fifty cents to renew my subscription to the Weekly People. I find it by far the soundest and best of all the Socialist papers. T. O'K.

Greenmount, S. D., June 4.

SENDS GOOD CHEER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In this out of the way corner there is not much that I can do for the movement, but what I can do I will do willingly. I was raised a Republican, but I could see that to vote that way was to cut a club to knock my own head in. To the men active in the movement I would say, "Be of good cheer. The time is ripe for Socialism and thousands upon thousands of workingmen will soon rally to your call, though to them you are as yet unknown and unheard of."

F. C. A.

Nez Perce County, Idaho, May 28.

THE PROPER KIND OF AN ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Inclosed find $4.50 to pay for six yearly and six half yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, this is in answer to your call for volunteers, and I will send another answer next week. I think we all should do our best to increase the number of Weekly People readers and if each one took hold we could double the present number by the end of the year.

Emil Janson.

Chicago, Ill., June 11.

A FITTING WAY TO CELEBRATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—It was on Sunday, July 1st, 1900, that the Daily People drew its sword, threw away the scabbard, and ever since has stood the undaunted champion of working class interests. Everything considered we have reason to be proud of the record made in the past six years, and the sixth anniversary should be fittingly celebrated. I can think of no more fitting way for us to celebrate the event than by rolling up a big list of Weekly People subscribers between now and Sunday, July 1st. Comrades don't need to wait to bring it before the Section. They can get out and hustle for subs. I pledge myself to get five.

You Can.

New York, June 12.

THE I. W. W. IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A mixed local of the I. W. W. was organized here on May 15 with 16 members; it has now 36, with good prospects for a healthy growth despite A. F. of L. activity. The fight promises to be a warm one with truth on the side of the I. W. W. One of our members reports on his return from Crescent City and Delnort county, good work being done there for the I. W. W.; two locals with a membership of nearly 400 are in good working order; many new members were added during his visit.

At Newberg camp near Fortuna, ten days ago, C. F. Perkins, organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, was asked to join the A. F. of L. Perkins said that he had signed an application for a charter of the I. W. W. The A. F. of L. met the next day and appointed a committee to visit the boss and have Perkins discharged; in case of refusal a strike would follow. The boss refused to fire Perkins, and a strike followed, lasting half a day, when the union decided that Perkins amounted to nothing and went back to work in a body. Then seven members of the A. F. of L. handed in their resignations, stating that they would join the I. W. W. There will be a strong effort made to have the A. F. of L. men to surrender their charter and join the I. W. W. It is hard to say what the outcome will be. If the move is successful it will be largely due to the work of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party in the last four years. The Weekly People has been doing good work in this county for several years.

A. W. McLean.

Eureka, Cal., June 3.

THE OUTRAGEOUS COLORADO-IDAHO CONFINEMENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—It looks as if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will have to be confined in the capitalist jails until the United States court gets good and ready to pass upon their case.

The judges of the court or for that matter, of all the courts, don't seem to care at all that these men should be kept confined like convicted criminals, which confinement is injurious to their minds and bodies, while being also a great injury to their families and an insult to every honest, self-respecting workingman and woman. Even if at the end of their illegal confinement they are declared not guilty and released, still the injury and insult will have been done. If we let this attempt of the capitalist outlaws to illegally confine our comrades for almost a year go unchallenged, what will prevent them from confining some of our comrades for two, three and four years? They will laugh in their sleeves and say: "well, if we had no chance to hang them we had the satisfaction to jail them anyhow."

For that reason, it would be no more than proper in the course of protest meetings to point this out to the working class and print leaflets for the purpose of agitating for a general strike in order to force the United States court to act. Such proceedings on our part would be legal and justified because their proceedings were illegal, but even if our proceedings should be declared illegal, we may ask them wherein theirs are legal?

I think we are justified in our proceedings against "legality" as was Tiberius Gracchus of Roman history, reference to whom is made in the "Two Pages from Roman History," by Daniel De Leon.

Charles Singer.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 12.

"BRITAINS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES."

To the Daily and Weekly People—We have neglected reporting any of our agitation work in the open air in this citadel of Capitalism and wage slavery, Toronto, the Good. But we have not been altogether idle. We opened up some weeks ago at the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, and had a very good crowd, when the police told us we would have to move on. We did so by going up the street about one hundred yards and Gordon was speaking about twenty minutes when two policemen came up and told him that only religious meetings were allowed on street corners.

Gordon told the copper that being the case, that we would discuss, "What must we do to be saved?" This took the wind out of the coppers' sails. The crowd caught on and the two upholders of law and order moved off only to come back again and take the names of Gordon and Ashroff, who was holding the lamp, and threatened arrest if we continued. Again we took down our stand and lamp and marched over to Queen and Terauly street and held down a crowd of about two hundred till half past ten, announcing that we would hold forth again at that corner the following Saturday night.

Saturday, May 12th, we assembled at Queen and Terauly, opposite the City Hall, put up our stand and lit the lamp and were just going to start when up walks "one of the finest" and wanted to know who was holding the meeting. He was told that it was a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World. He told us we couldn't hold any meeting there and threatened arrest if we started. Again we took down the stand and lamp and journeyed over to Albert and Yonge street, Comrade Reid and myself holding the crowd for over two hours and a half and Reggate selling pamphlets. We announced our intention of coming back the following Saturday to the same corner; but because of weather and other reasons we did not get together until last night, June 9th. When we had our new stand right from New York in position, the light going and our banner well displayed, I opened up the meeting. We had a good crowd of attentive listeners and showed up the difference of A. F. of L. craft unionism and Industrial Unionism. What I said went home, for you could hear "that's it," "hear! hear!" and "that's right!" coming forth from men whose faces lit up when the truth was sent home. Reid and Gordon were the next to speak and I was announcing the different pamphlets when up comes Mr. Policeman, the same who had threatened us with arrest before. He stood right in front of the stand put his hands on the front railing and told us we would have to move on. I asked him for what reason? He said: "Blocking the street." I told him that the Salvation Army and medicine fakirs blocked the corners and were never molested. He said they had a permit. I began to explain to the crowd that we were threatened with arrest if we did not close up and move on and was showing the crowd how in Russia the workers' meetings were broken up by Cossacks with whips and sabers and that here in Canada where they all sing "Britains never shall be slaves," just as soon as workingmen start to teach the class struggle they are threatened with arrest. This riled His Majesty's servant. He grabbed the stand and shook it and told me to cut it out or he would run me in. I told him I was not in a position at the present time to be arrested and that I was not going to give him a job. I turned out the light and, thanks to the combination working of the speakers' stand, I held the platform unscrewing nuts and addressing the crowd (who were certainly with us) for four or five minutes enough to let the audience show that at a very near date I would let them arrest me for the sole purpose of testing the law. As we were moving away one young fellow remarked: "I'll give a week's wages to help you out."

We have got them moving. While this may seem a knock, and a hard one, yet it is a boost. We are going to call a special meeting to devise ways and means to upset the by-law, which can be done for about one hundred dollars. We may need a little help, comrades, we will let you all know. Yours for freedom and Co-operative Commonwealth.

Chas. A. V. Kemp

Toronto, Canada, June 10.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MARIE SPIRIDONOVA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading "The Martyrdom of Marie Spiridonova" in the Sunday People, I wondered if there was anything being done by the Russian comrades to lighten the burden of her imprisonment, or to aid her family in rendering whatever aid they could. No father is spoken of, only a mother, who has four other children; and, as Marie was a clerk, it's natural to conclude that they are a proletarian family. We all know what that means.

The Russian comrades having so much on their hands in Russia just now—one event after another so rapidly following each other and their own eagerness to accomplish what they have set out to do—they are liable to forget the victims that have for the time being gone down in the conflict, so that any help that may come to any one like Marie Spiridonova must come from her immediate friends and relatives. Any one who read last Sunday's "People" and who will read this week's Weekly People will surely not enquire, why select Marie Spiridonova out of so many of the Czar's victims? No instance of the terrible days of "The Paris Commune" can equal the suffering that Marie Spiridonova has gone through, and is going through now. The villain Abramoff died an easy death at the hands of the hero who shot him; it was far too good an end to his beastly life.

Whether the whereabouts of prisoners sentenced to twenty years in Russia is known or whether they are allowed to receive aid from their friends, perhaps our Russian comrades can tell us. If aid can reach Marie Spiridonova through her mother or any organization that is keeping track of her whereabouts, I suggest that donations be accepted by our National Secretary and forwarded either to the "Russ" or the International Socialist Bureau, to render whatever help can be rendered until that day when the Czar will be overthrown and all his victims liberated. For that purpose I hereby enclose $5.00.

Yours fraternally,
O. J. Hughes.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14.

[Note:—The $5.00 referred to in the above communication is in the hands of the undersigned. Funds intended for the purpose outlined will be sent to the International Socialist Bureau with instructions to have them placed at the disposal of the mother of the heroic girl martyr, Marie Spiridonova.—Hery Kuhn, National Secretary.]

"KILLING" SOCIALISM.

"The Sun" of Thursday, June 14, contained the following letter:

SURE CURE FOR SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In an article printed June 8 you say that the weakness of Socialism lies in the assumption that men can be turned into saints by legislation, and that individual greed and ambition can be converted into altruism by statutory laws. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Socialism does not seek to regenerate humanity, but confines its propaganda to purely economic and industrial lines. However, it would seem to follow necessarily that if our industries were socialized the effect upon the national character would certainly be beneficial.

As to the destruction of "individual ambition" by Socialism, it would seem that present conditions tend more to that end than would the adoption of Socialism, for what has the average man to look forward to now except a precarious existence and the prospect of a portionless old age?

You are quite right in saying that the final solution rests upon the wisdom of the possessors of surplus wealth and upon the level-headedness of the American people. If Socialism is fallacious, then the surest way to kill it is to show it up calmly and dispassionately, for no fallacy, however plausible, can stand the test of reason and logic. On the other hand, if its principles are founded on truth and justice no amount of argument [illegible] it down.

Present industrial conditions have become intolerable and demand radical treatment. Socialism is offered as a remedy, and all signs point to its adoption, in whole or in part, in the near future.

So, by all means, let us have light on the subject.

H. P. Hough.

Fortress Monroe, June 11.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGES

AS VIEWED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Denver, Colo., May 28, 1906.

To the Delegates of the Western Federation of Miners, in Convention Assembled:

We, your Executive Board, beg leave to submit for your consideration a brief general report, setting forth the conditions of your organization and the difficulties with which your organization has been confronted during the past year.

It is with regret that we chronicle the absence of President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood from this meeting of the board, occasioned by their unlawful arrest and kidnapping, through the instrumentality of the Mine Owners' Association, the particulars of which are as follows:

On February 17th President Charles H. Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Wm. D. Haywood, with George A. Pettibone, were arrested in Denver, heavily shackled, taken to the county jail, denied the right of communication with council or their families, and were not informed upon what charge the arrests were made. The following morning they were hurried aboard a special train in charge of Adjutant General Bulkeley Wells of the Colorado State Militia and Deputy Warden Mills of the Idaho State penitentiary and rushed out of the State of Colorado and into the State of Idaho and confined in the State penitentiary of that State, where they were made aware of the fact that they were charged with being implicated in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, the charge being based upon an alleged confession of one Harry Orchard, who was arrested at Caldwell, Idaho, charged with crime, and then held in the penitentiary.

On reaching the penitentiary, Brothers Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were confined in separate cells, and, with the exception of the trip made to Caldwell upon the impanelling of the grand jury, they were kept without being allowed to exercise for seven days, were denied the right to receive the daily papers or hold any comunication with the outside except through the prison authorities. At the end of this time, the federation forced the officials of the state and prison to allow them some of the rights which are supposed to be theirs as citizens of the United States.

Immediately upon reaching Boise the lawyers for the Federation instituted habeas corpus proceedings before the Idaho Supreme Court, alleging the illegality of the arrest and extradition of Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for a crime committed while they were not within the State where the offense alleged was committed. In the judgment upon the writ the attorneys for the State brazenly admitted that the arrest and extradition was illegal and without warrant of law, but stated that they now had cusody of our officers and Brother Pettibone, and intended to keep them. Notwithstanding these admissions on the part of the attorneys of the State, which, according to decisions of the highest court of the country should have been sufficient for the granting of the writ and an order returning our officers and Brother Pettibone to the State of Colorado, the Supreme Court of Idaho denied the relief asked for. An appeal was at once taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which will come up for hearing in October of this year. The Federation attorneys also applied for a writ in the federal court at Boise, but this action met with the same result.

After the action of Supreme Court the Federation attorneys made a demand upon the Supreme Court at Canyon county, Idaho, for the transferring of our brothers from the penitentiary to the county jail. This demand was granted, and Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were removed from the penitentiary to the jail at Caldwell, where they were free from the exactions and persecutions of the prison officials. After being in the Caldwell jail for about a week they were ordered by the court transferred to the county jail of Ada county, in Boise, Idaho, where they are now confined, and are accorded decent treatment at the hands of the sheriff of that county.

On February 18th Brother Vincent St. John, president of the Burke Miners' Union No. 10, was arrested at his home in Burke, Idaho, upon a telegram from Governor Gooding of Idaho, implicating him in the murder of Governor Steunenberg. After two days in the county jail at Wallace, Idaho, he was taken to Caldwell, Idaho, and arraigned upon the charge and remanded to the penitentiary at Boise, where he was subjected to the same treatment as Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The grand jury at Caldwell failing to return an indictment against Brother St. John, and no preliminary hearing being given him, our attorneys made application for a writ of habeas corpus before the District Court of Ada county, which was granted, and he was ordered released, but was again arrested upon the same charge and taken to Caldwell for a hearing, which was postponed for twenty-four hours in order—as it afterward transpired—to enable the Governor of Idaho to grant an extradition to officers from Colorado, on the charge of murder alleged to have been committed in Telluride, Colorado, in the year 1901. Upon the extradition papers being made out, the Idaho charge was dismissed and Brother St. John was turned over to the officers from Colorado, who proceeded at once to Telluride, Colorado, where Brother St. John was lodged in jail at that place. The preliminary hearing was held immediately, and although no evidence was submitted which in any way connected Brother St. John with any crime whatsoever, he was held to answer to the District Court.

Application was at once made before the district judge in chambers for bail, which was granted in the sum of ten thousand dollars; this was furnished by the Federation and Brother St. John was given his liberty. Upon the case coming up for trial a change of venue was asked for and granted and the trial is set for the first week in October.

This latest conspiracy of the combined capitalist forces in the States of Idaho and Colorado, aided and abetted by the servile officials of these States and the thug detective agencies in their employ, is the climax to all the lawlessness of the past, and emphasizes the necessity for energetic and determined action on the part of the Wetern Federation of Miners to the end that the work of education and organization be carried on until every member of the working class is within the ranks of a class-conscious and militant labor organization, fully understanding their rights and the responsibility devolving upon them in procuring and asserting the same. With an enlightened working class in this country, these outrages must and will cease.

Strikes and Lockouts.

We are pleased to state that your organization has been free from serious strikes and lockouts during the past year. Several small strikes have taken place, the demands of the men have been conceded in each instance. At this time the organization is contributing no strike relief whatever, and stands free from any labor difficulty of this nature.

Condition of Organization.

The Western Federation of Miners is more powerful to-day than at any time in its history, in spite of the persecutions and attempts to disrupt our organization that confront us, of all of which you are well aware, through the columns of your official organ, the Miners' Magazine, and other sources, and no doubt you have kept fully in touch with the general situation during these last few months.

We have, in the past, seen those who sought our destruction sink into obscurity, and we venture to say that we will yet see such capitalistic tools as the Governors of Colorado and Idaho go down into oblivion. These miserable vassals are allowing the highest executive offices in the state to be used to aid one of the most damnable conspiracies ever hatched by the black heart of capitalism to railroad our brothers to the gallows.

But since the Mine Owners' Association, together with their Pinkerton and Thiel detective thugs and murderers and the hireling governors that disgrace two great States, with the avenues of the Associated Press at their back, have dipped their hands into this latest infamy to take the life blood of innocent men, whose only guilt is loyalty to their fellow workers, the Western Federation of Miners has grown as never before in its history, and the bonds of fellowship never were more strongly cemented in our organization.

Capitalism seeks our destruction, but with all its persecution and villification it but infuses new life in our midst, and we must not for one moment cease our work of education until the last vestige of capitalism is obliterated from the face of the earth, and labor reigns supreme. Not until then will the work of our organization cease, when labor shall receive the full value of the products of its toil, when the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be ushered in. Let the **Western Federation of Miners be the vanguard of an army that will lead the workers to industrial liberty. Let us take no backward move from the goal of liberty, but by ballot or bullet seek to gain true freedom.**

MINERS' MAGAZINE.

We wish to call your attention again to the Miners' Magazine. The Magazine is recognized as one of the most aggressive papers in the labor movement, and its far-reaching benefit to your organization can not be questioned. Its editor, John M. O'Neil, needs no recommendation from us, as the Magazine itself speaks for his ability.

The Miners' Magazine can be made a far more powerful organ if the delegates to the convention provide ways and means to increase its circulation. We would, therefore, recommend that every **member of the Federation make every effort to increase the circulation of the** Magazine, to the end that it be put on a paying basis, and thus become a great factor in the work of education and organization.

Organization.

There never was a time in the history of the Western Federation of Miners when the work of organization should appeal more forcibly to the membership than now. In every state of this union, even throughout Canada, the class of privilege are concentrating their forces with the ultimate object in view of placing a heavier burden upon the back of labor. Concentrated wealth is wielding a power and an influence that is menacing the stability of the very government itself, and the future liberty of citizen-

(Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. J., BELLINGHAM, WASH.—If the capitalist paper in question says truthfully that your criticisms were sent anonymous, there it is invulnerable upon the only point on which it could be attacked. Did you write anonymously?

E. T. E., CAMDEN, N. J.—Easy to explain. The reason of the bitterness of the Volkszeitung crew against the officers of the Socialist Labor Party lies in that these officers have declined to be knocked down and have baffled all the Volkszeitungers' intrigues. As these folks have no cause to serve and pursue only petty aims and obscene ambitions their rage is against the individuals who baffle them is intense.

E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.—Read the article in question carefully. You will find it is, not an article "On the 8-hour Day," but a series of answers to a series of concrete questions put by the International Socialist Bureau. The answers advance no theory and elaborate none; they only confine themselves to the questions asked.—That disposes of all your questions to us.

E. M. O., POTTSTOWN, PA.—The alleged "arbitrary action" on the part of Comrade DeLeon in that he did not "abide by the referendum of the party," is a fabrication of the brain of him who tells the yarn. The yarn is of a piece with that about the Comrade having been a Bismarck spy. All these yarns are started by the Volkszeitungers. Unable to defeat the comrade in argument, they start calumnies against him. It is an old dodge, and a boomerang in the end—as all these calumnies are returning upon the heads of their utterers.

N. K., PITTSBURG, KANS.—Is Gapon beloved by the Socialist Movement of continental Europe? Of course not. Well, Gapon and Gaponism is Gompersism. Gapon said himself that he got his ideas of how "Unions' should be, from the A. F. of L. That should settle the question as to whether the Socialism of Europe stands by "Neutrality."

I. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—No! No! ! Don't fly to that extreme. Not because Marx says a thing is it so. Guard against such a posture of mental abjectness. Marx was human. He could err. When Marx expressly says, and exhaustively, that the price of labor-power falls in the long run below the worker's standard of living, i. e., the exchange value of his merchandise, what the statement proves is—

(1.) That whoever says Marx states otherwise is an impostor on Marxism;

(2.) That, in view of Marx's established knowledge, the Marxian statement deserves careful consideration.

Upon inquiry the Marxian statement is, indeed, found to be sound.

F. B., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Cananea troubles in Sonora do sound fishy. The first story about the race riot between American and Mexican workingmen being speedily followed by news of a stock deal being at the bottom of the thing, the conclusion is justified that the whole affair is a move on the part ofAmerican mining magnates to steal the State of Sonora from Mexico. Other circumstances point to the same conclusion.

D. A. W., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Every new social system, to be permanent, must be ripe. If ripe, whether it recognizes that it is a development from that social system which precedes it, or not, whether consciously or not, it must include within itself whatever is lasting in the nature of its forerunner.

E. G., HOBOKEN, N. J.—"DeLeonism," what it means? The historian of the Inquisitions, Lea, narrates how in the Middle Ages, to be a clean man and versed in the Bible was presumptive evidence of heresy. He quotes the instance of a peasant girl, whom a cavalcade of courtiers met in the fields, and who, rejecting the improper advances of one of them, was forthwith dragged before the inquisitorial tribunal on the ground that only a heretical woman would behave that way. He also cites the instance of a man, who, being charged with heresy strongly denied the charge, saying: "I am no heretic; I lie and steal and go with women; how can I be a heretic?" To know Marx, to hew close to the line of the class struggle and to condemn corruption is "DeLeonism" in the eye and heart of the Kangaroo—therefore will the S. L. P. put its hook in their nose and its bridle in their lips, and place them where they can do no harm.

J. G. K., NEW YORK.—Matter received. Shall swat him duly.

M. H. S. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Besides the McCormicks, Deerings, Cranes and Standard Oil there are vast American interests in Russia. Shall try and ascertain what others are ascertainable.

W. W., NEW YORK.—Yes, indeed, the American workingman is bled to death by the capitalist. Yes, indeed, the American workingman, though enjoying better opportunities than the Russian workingmen, does not yet rebel. Good reason, or rather reasons.

First, rebellion needs an overflowing cup;

Secondly, the manner of the bleeding done in America conceals the fact. Hence it takes an even larger quantity of wrong to cause the cup to overflow here.

All this theoretically. Education and enlightenment, agitation and organization, will in America shorten the period within which the cup shall overflow.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— A. Scheftel writes that his present address is the same old one—350 Roebling street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—It is a feature of feudalism that it does not cloak itself in false pretence. Hypocrisy, from religion or state craft, down or up, is a feature of capitalism. That feature still exists. We have not, to-day, capitalist feudalism "in its last stage." It is to be hoped the Socialist Movement will head off that stage of capitalism.

P. K., KANSAS CITY, MO.—GET Coffin's History of the United States. The reading of it will, as you proceed, suggest other authors and lines of reading.

C. F., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—With the commodity labor-power, value adjusts itself to price; with all other commodities price in the long run aljusts itself to value.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Inquiry is made at this office upon what the weekly wages are of picture-frame guilders and their hours of work. An answer, accurate and speedy, is requested. Readers, acquainted with picture-frame guilders, are requested to bring this request to their notice, and urge an answer.

T. A., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; D. G. O., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; R. C., MERIDEN, CONN.; A. B., CLEVELAND, O.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; W. R. P., COUER D'ALENE, IDAHO; J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.; T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; I. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; A. J., CANANEA, MEXICO; R. J. D., NEW YORK CITY; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. U. B., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; J. P., RENO, NEV.; A. M. N., BELLAIRE, O.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Article V, Section 6, of the Socialist Labor Party constitution, the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., will take place on Sunday, July 1, 1906, at 9 a. m., 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub comittee was held on Friday, June 15, at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Moren in the chair. Present were Olson, Moren, Jacobson, Schwenk, Anderson, Walsh, Heyman, Teichlauf and Vaughan. Absent with excuse: Schmidt, Katz, Wolf. Without excuse: Coddington and Zolot. T. Walsh was elected Recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the two weeks ending with June 9 showed receipts in the amount of $231.11; expenditures, $265.30.

In view of the fact that the date for the next meeting of the N. E. C., on July 1, is drawing near, it was decided to instruct the secretary to issue a formal call; also that books close on June 23 and the National Auditing Committee be notified to audit books the week following so as to be ready when N. E. C. meets. A committee of three, composed of Walsh, Moren and Teichlauf, was elected to represent the sub committee at the session of the N. E. C.

Communications: From C. J. Wolf, Recording Secretary of the committee, explaining that his work will not permit attendance at meetings for an indefinite time and rather than cause inconvenience he would prefer to resign as Recording Secretary and as a member of the committee. Resignation accepted and secretary instructed to notify Section New York County to fill the vacancy. Letters from N. E. C. members Cox, of Mo., Gilchrist, of Penna., and Richter, of Mich., were read pertaining to Mesa County resolutions. From Bisbee, Ariz., a lengthy and detailed account of the "Russian" conditions created there by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company and setting forth that despite all repressive measures the work of the I. W. W. and of the S. L. P. will be continued. From Section Mystic, Conn., reporting election of officers. From Organizer Philip Veal dealing with work at Peoria, Ill., and reporting that he had suddenly been called to Pittsburg, Pa., to speak at Moyer-Haywood demonstration and that from there he had been urged to go to Youngstown, Ohio, for the purpose of handling the Tinners' strike. From W. E. Trautmann, Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W., explaining why it had been necessary to send Veal to Youngstown and asking that N. E. C. sub comittee sanction the action taken. The Youngstown situation having been such at the time as to make strenuous action imperative, this was agreed to. From A. Gillhaus, Organizer, reporting work in and around Pittsburg, Kans., where the miners, having been out on strike since April 1, are impoverished offering good chances of agitation but conditions are such that organization is out of question for the time being. From Chicago, Ill., reporting the formation of a branch of Section Chicago on the west side. From Desmond, Pittsburg, about Veal's coming to that city and his having been sent to Youngstown; also remitting $25 to cover expense caused. From Ind. S. E. C. sending report of State Convention and stating that an organizer will be put in the field. From Cincinnati, Ohio, reporting that about 50 members of S. P., unable to further remain in that party because of its anti-I. W. W. attitude, have decided to withdraw and join the S. L. P. From Washington S. E. C., reporting some change in personnel of S. E. C. and that C. H. Duncan, of Spokane will soon begin his tour of the State. From Section Schenectady, N. Y., asking that duplicate charter be issued to replace the old charter that had been lost. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., inquiring whether it is proper to permit the presence of non-members at the Section's business meetings.

Timothy Walsh was elected permanent Recording Secretary in place of C. J. Wolf., resigned. Einar Grotling, Underwood, No. Dak., was elected member-at-large.

Adjourned.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held June 10th. All members present except Herrschaft. Fallath chairman.

Correspondence: from National Secretary Kuhn, Magnette, and Berdan. Auditing Committee reported on campaign fund, which was found correct.

Passaic County reports full ticket nominated. For Congress, Ulrich Frueh; State Senator, E. Romary; Assembly: A. Lesig, J. C. Butterworth, J. B. Roth, E. Langraf, J. Riether, Jr.; Sheriff, E. Koettgen.

Financial Secretary's report: Bought $14 worth of stamps, sold $6 worth to Section Passaic County, received $9.10 from Passaic County picnic. Stamps on hand 245. Treasurer's report showed $75.28 on hand.

Section Union County authorized to order 5,000 leaflets, to be charged to this committee. Comrade Berdan instructed to go to Perth Amboy for three days to canvas for Weekly People.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People, willing to assist in the work of furthering the Party organization in unorganized districts, are requested to communicate with the secretary of the S. E. C. Names have to be gathered for Congressional nomination petitions and the agitation is to be pushed.

J. C. Butterworth, Secretary.
110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

ATTENTION BUFFALO.

Dear Comrades and Friends:—The Socialist Labor Party of Erie County will have an excursion around Grand Island JULY 4TH, to which we invite you all to attend and bring your family and friends. Tickets can be bought from any of the members of the Party at 25 cents apiece, 15 cents for children.

We also wish to inform the readers of the Weekly People that we have now a permanent headquarters, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street, which you will find open every evening. Come and join with us. Our regular business meeting will be held the first an dthird Thursdays of each month at eight o'clock.

Emanuel Hauk, Organizer.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 9, the following contributions were received to this fund:

Geo. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass. $	2.50
J. H., Jersey City, N. J.	.50
Collected by Philip Veal, organizer, from: South Side Branch, Section Allegheny County, $10; Section Peoria, Ill., $24	34.00
M. C. Le Witt, New Britain, Conn.	1.00
J. K., Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00
Collected by August Gillhaus, organizer	.90
August Gillhaus, com. on literature and subs	5.67
Philip Veal, organizer, com. on literature	5.75
Anton Good, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
R. Bonelli, New Britain, Conn.	.50
A. E. Safford, Old Town, Me.	5.00
Total for the week	$ 57.32
Previously acknowledged ..	$2,690.93
Grand total	$2,748.25

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received direct by Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., and covered by voucher, from:

John Arber, Alameda, Cal., $1; Lars Johnson, Oakland, Cal., $5; collected by Section Spokane. Wash., from: C. H. Duncan, $1; Ben Fisher, $1; John S. Jensen, $1; J. F. Twohey, 50c.; M. W. Bennet, 50c.; Heinrich Herman. 50c.; A. Sandor, 50c.; A. Larkin, 50c.; Charnvek, 50c; Perry, 25c.; F. Herz, $1; C. Colmos, $1; J. G. Schaible, $1; J. F. Johancsick, 50c.; Jacob Kaege, 50c.; Haney Gwynne, $1; collection, 90c.; total .... $ 18.15

Previously acknowledged	$531.51
Grand total	$549.66

Henry Klhn, National Secretary.

READ THE "SOCIALIST"
Official organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain. Subscriptions received at Weekly People office, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

I. W. W. Cigars

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CLASS, NOT RACE,

FEELING CAUSE OF RECENT CONFLICT IN CANANEA, MEXICO.

Natives Prevented by Governmental Requirements from Securing Wage Increase and by Law Making Organization a Treasonable Offense from Organizing, Rise in Vigorous Revolt—Incident Proves That W. F. of M., Backed by the I. W. W., Is Growing Ever Bigger and More Threatening to the Robber Class of the West.

Tucson, Arizona, June 8.—The recent so-called "race war" in the big mining camp at Cananea, Mexico, forty-five miles south of the Arizona line, turns out to have been but another and significant incident in the CLASS WAR between the capitalist mine owners and their working-class victims. La Cananea is in a section of the great copper belt extending from Central Arizona southwesterly into the heart of Sonora, Mexico. Though still but partially developed, this is reputed to be the richest copper belt in the world. Jerome, Globe, Morenci and Bisbee, Arizona, and Cananea, Mexico, are the principal mining camps deriving their life and activity from the exploitation of this wonderful mountain of mineral. Douglas and Clifton, Arizona, are also large smelter towns, handling ore from the mines at Bisbee and Morenci, respectively. Cananea has a population of 25,000; and since, under a Mexican law, three-fifths of the men employed there must be Mexicans, that nationality predominates. More than 5,000 miners and smeltermen are employed in Cananea. American capitalists have secured complete control of the district—the principal company being known as the Greene Consolidated Mining Company—and have established "friendly relations" with the Diaz Federal Government and with the State authorities of Sonora. Great disparity in wages exists at Cananea. American miners receive an average of $3.50 in gold, while the Mexicans only get $3.00 per day, Mexican, the equivalent of $1.50 or less, in gold. A law of Sonora requires that before wages of Mexican workingmen may be raised a permit must be obtained from the governor of the State. Some time ago that governor, doubtless because of his "friendly relations" with the American capitalists, deliberately reduced the wages of the Cananea Mexican miners from $4.00 to $3.00 a day, Mexican money. This in itself was a sufficient cause for discontent; but when one considers the cost of living, which is higher in Cananea than in the border towns of Arizona, where it averages more than $1.00 per day for board and lodging alone, one may readily imagine the miserable lot of the $1.50-a-day Mexican workers in that mining camp. Another law of Mexico makes it a treasonable offense to attempt the organization of a labor union in that country. As a consequence of such conditions, coupled with the agitation of Socialists and W. F. of M. men, discontent has long been brewing among the Mexicans of Cananea. That discontent came to a head, on the morning of June 1, when the Mexican miners decided to demand an increase of wages. Marching in a body, and without arms, to the home of Colonel Greene, superintendent of the Green Consolidated Mining Company, they presented their demands for an increase of wages to $5 a day, Mexican currency. Greene met them with a plausible speech in which he declared he would like to grant their demands, but could not do so without a permit from the governor of Sonora. This subterfuge did not satisfy the Mexicans and they all went out on strike, marching about town and trying to inaugurate a general strike. There is no evidence, even in the distorted capitalist reports of the affair that race feeling had anything to do with it, or that the Mexicans planned a general attack upon the American workingmen. On the other hand, there is reasonable certainty that the strikers expected their American brothers to go out with them; and only when disappointed in this did they show any hostility toward the whites. In the "riots" that followed the strike, Americans were the aggressors. At the lumber yard, whither the strikers went to induce some employes to quit work with them, some hot-head started the trouble by turning a hose on the Mexicans and when the manager of the yard, Geo. Metcalf, appeared with a gun and tried to check the mob, he and his nephew, Will Metcalf, were killed by the infuriated Mexicans. What followed this incident is told by a Cananea correspondent of the "Tucson Citizen," under date of June 4. Says he:

"The mob, after firing the lumber yards, went to the plaza on which faces the residence of Colonel Greene and the Catholic Church. Colonel Greene came out and tried his level best to quiet it. The mob merely howled and a couple of its leaders began to fire their pistols. Some of the Mexican shooting was close enough to worry the Americans.

"Suddenly, from their side guns began to snap and snarl. Hot-heads started the shooting, but cool heads joined them. To be just to the Mexicans, the volume of the fire was from the American side. The bullets sought every corner of the square. The mob which had roared began to scream. It went back like the tide, then came forward again like a wave; then it broke and swept away—brave enough, even in its distress, to carry away its dead and wounded. A fairly conservative estimate places the number of Mexicans killed in the plaza at fifteen and the wounded at fifty. American loss, none.

"Following the riot in the plaza there were other riots over town. Shootings occurred at frequent intervals. Both sides took guns from wherever they could find them. Groups of Americans were frequently driven back before the Mexicans, but the shooting of the latter was very poor."

Thus, it is evident that hot-headed tools of the American capitalists started the "race war" and are responsible for the "riots." The subsequent coming to Cananea of the "Bisbee volunteers"—200 armed Americans from that camp—who were extolled by the capitalist papers of Bisbee as the "valiant 200," "noble defenders of their country," etc. —only added fuel to the flames, although the "volunteers" took no direct part in "quelling the riot." A significant fact in this connection is that the Mexican governor of Sonoro—Ysabel—allowed Capt. Rynner's rangers and the two hundred Bisbee men to cross the boundary and "assist" him to "suppress the insurrection." The whole affair savors of direct collusion between the authorities of Mexico and the American capitalists.

As further evidence on the causes of the Cananea trouble, let me quote again from the report of the "Tucson Citizen" correspondent of June 4;

"The friendly relations between the management of the great Greene properties in Sonora and the Federal Diaz administration and the Isabel government in Sonora made it easy for the Socialists and discontented elements to select the Cananea enterprises to strike at. This, it is reasonably certain, was at the bottom of the Cananea emente."

Another correspondent, writing from Cananea to the "Tucson Daily Star," June 5, makes this statement:

"In an interview with Ysabel in regard to the cause of the disturbances he stated with emphasis that in his opinion the Western Federation of Miners was entirely responsible for the riots. Agitators sent into Cananea by them had worked on the ignorant Mexicans and had inflamed their minds against the company to such an extent that they were ready to kill and destroy property of the company, believing in this way that they could secure what they termed their rights. The Governor particularly urged a denial of the report that the rioting was caused on account of race hatred of the Americans.

"The officials of the company rather convey the impression that the whole trouble is revolutionary and not against the company, while the Mexican authorities endeavor to convey the impression that the trouble is more in the nature of a strike for better wages and conditions. The positions assumed by both the company and the government are natural. The one is to strengthen Greene's stock in the East by conveying the impression that there is no discontent among the employes against the management or existing conditions. The position of the government conveys to the outside world that there is no discontent in Mexico against the Diaz regime. But the truth is that there is decided discontent among the 4,000 Mexican miners at the wages that they are working, and it is also true that there is a strong feeling against both the administration of Governor Ysabel and the Diaz government whom they say could alter conditions and aid them in receiving what they should at the hands of the company."

Thus, from the evidence sifted through the mass of contradictory capitalist reports, it appears that there was no "race war" in Cananea on June 1; that there has been and remains direct collusion between the "powers that be" in Mexico and the American Mine Owners; that the mysterious laws against increase of wages and danying the right of labor to organize are designed to work admirably in the interest of the American capitalists; and, finally, that Socialist and Industrial Union agitation had had its magical effect in awakening intelligent discontent among the so-called "backward race" of Mexicans.

The officials of the Copper Queen Company, of Bisbee, avow that in case an organization of the miners is formed in that camp, they (the officials) will shut down the mines and replace the whites by Mexican miners. But in view of the awakening class spirit of the latter the benevolent Copper Queen Company may find itself leaping "out of the frying pan into the fire."

From British Columbia to Sonora, the Nemesis of the W. F. of M. is rising ever bigger and more threatening before the robber class of the West. And behind and all around the W. F. of M. towers the young giant form of the Industrial Workers of the World, which is rapidly uniting all workers, regardless of race, color or previous condition of wage servitude, into one mighty army of emancipation. Let the good work go on.

B. H. Williams.

Tucson, Ariz., June 8.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

working class, put together, will not come anywhere near the amount of the taxes paid in the land. For the same reason that we could not have paid for the diamond necklace and Brussels lace bodice of our employers' wives, the working class cannot have paid these taxes. From year end to year end, it never had that amount of money in its hands to pay with.

Secondly, the share of the wealth that the workingman enjoys depends upon the law of wages, which you know is regulated by the cost of production, just as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessaries of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of the necessaries of labor, consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that Labor will keep under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf of bread costs five cents, his wages must be five cents; he produces one hundred cents' worth of wealth, out of that he receives the five cents for the loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of Labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces one hundred cents, receives twenty-five cents as wages; he is no better off than before, because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps seventy-five cents profits, whereas before he made ninety-five cents; who paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf costs only one cent. Will you be in twenty-four cents? No. As the cost of labor has come down to one cent, one cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J.—In no way. But, why, then, all this row about taxation.

U. S.—The row is between the capitalists. It is a row as to which set of them will preserve the largest share of the hide of the workers. The politicians, for instance, want higher taxes, because then they will have high salaries and perquisities; but the "reformers" want low taxes, because that means that they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiting himself on the forehead)—Heavens, how those reformers have played me for a sucker!

U. S.—No doubt, they have.

B. J.—All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure bunco!

U. S.—Nothing else. By understanding that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under this capitalist system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anyhow by the capitalist class.

B. J. (as mad as he can stick)—The first reformer or heeler who talks taxation to me will get his nose punched.

U. S.—Won't do him any harm.

MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE.

(Continued from page 5.)

ship rests upon the power of the masses of the people to meet an oligarchy that is corrupting and debauching every function of official life.

The industries of the nation are becoming the property of a fewer number in the domain of finance and commerce, and as these few become more bloated and arrogant, through the strength of their economic power, the more despotic become the methods to drive labor into abject slavery.

During the past few years the mining and smelting industry has been so concentrated and consolidated that a few giant magnates are the recognized monarchs in the metalliferous regions of this continent. Mining, milling and smelting have passed into the hands of a coterie of Shylocks, whose will dominates not only the governments of the States, but rules and sways the highest law-making body in the nation.

The members of the Western Federation of Miners must be awakened to the dangers that threaten this organization from the unorganized thousands who are working in the mines, mills and smelters. The miner, the employe of the mill and the man at the smleter, who is outside the fold of the Federation, must be reached and educated, so that he will have a proper conception of the principles of organized labor. He must be shown that, as an individual standing alone, he is helpless in meeting the encroachments of organized wealth. It must be demonstrated to him that only in a collective body can he hope to measure steel against the power of corporate might.

The organized miners of Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, British Columbia, and other parts of the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, can not hope to maintain even present conditions while thousands of unorganized men are employed in the mining industries of Missouri, Michigan and Minnesota, who are working at a scale of wages that is scarcely adequate to keep the wolf of hunger from the door.

The miners from the unorganized districts, when organized, will be just as valiant heroes in the army of labor as many of the members of the Western Federation, who have borne the brunt of conflict on many an industrial battlefield. These unorganized men must be taught to know the aims and objects of the Western Federation of Miners. They must be taught that "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH," and that standing with their fellowmen in a solid phalanx, there is hope to wrest victories from the iron grip of heartless greed.

If we fail to carry on vigorously the work of organization in the unorganized districts, then we must expect that in the coming conflicts, which are inevitable, the unorganized districts will become the recruiting stations where the enemy will attempt to raise its supply of strikebreakers to defeat every demand of the organization. We trust that the convention will provide the ways and means to carry the principles of unionism to the unorganized thousands of the mining industry, so that our organization will become more formidable in resisting the ceaseless assaults of ravenous combinations.

Industrial Workers of the World.

In conclusion we wish to call the attention of the delegates to the invaluable assistance rendered the W. F. M. in the struggle now going on by the I. W. W., both in collecting money for the defense fund and in bringing to light the whole conspiracy in all its details. We believe that the delegates to this convention, and every member of the Federation, as well, fully appreciates the assistance rendered.

President Charles O. Sherman of the I. W. W. will appear before the convention and inform you fully as to the growth and progress made by the I. W. W. since that organization was launched in Chicago, July, 1905. Yours for industrial freedom.

M. W. Moor, C. E. Mahoney, Frank Schmelzer, James Kirwan, Ernest Mills, B. J. Brown, Executive Board.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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